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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Communication from Lieut.-Gen. Grant on Army Reorganization.

His Views on the Military Necessities of the Country.

Convention of Loyal Virginians at Alexandria.

Effort to Harmonize the Union Element in Virginia.

Addresses by J. Minor Botts and Horace Maynard.

Organization of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.

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A New Bankrupt Bill Reported in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, May 17.

COMMUNICATION FROM LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.

The President sent a message to the House to-day inclosing the following communication from Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

Headquarters Armies of the United States,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: In view of the long delay in the lower House of Congress in agreeing upon a plan for the reorganization of the army, suitable to our present requirements, and the urgent necessity for early action, I am induced to present the matter to you officially, and to ask the attention of Congress to it, believing that when they have the matter fairly before them they will do what should be done speedily. At the present time settlements are springing up with unusual rapidity in the district of country between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, where heretofore the Indian was left in undisputed possession. Emigrants are pushing to those settlements and to the gold fields of the Rocky Mountains, by every available highway. The people flocking to these regions are citizens of the United States, and are entitled to the protection of the Government. They are developing the resources of the country to its great advantage, thus making it the interest as well as duty to give them military protection. This makes as much greater force west of the Mississippi necessary than was ever heretofore required. A small military force is required in all the States lately in rebellion, and it cannot be foreseen that this force will not be required for some time to come. It is to be hoped that this force will not be necessary to enforce the laws, either State or National, but the difference of sentiment engendered by the great war which has raged for four years, will make the presence of a military force necessary to give a feeling of security to the people. All classes disposed to obey the laws of the country will feel this alike. To maintain order the Government has been compelled to retain volunteers. All white volunteers have become dissatisfied, and claim that the contract with them has been violated by retaining them after the war was over. By reason of dissatisfaction they are no longer of use, and every one now remaining in the service might as well be discharged at once. The colored volunteer has equal right to claim his discharge, but as yet he has not done so. How long will existing laws authorize the retention of this force, even if they are content to remain? The United States Senate passed promptly a bill for the reorganization of the army which, in my opinion, is as free from objection as any great measure could possibly be, and it would supply the minimum requisite force. It gives but a few thousand additional men over the present organization, but gives a large number of additional battalions and companies. The public service, guarding routes over the Plains, and giving protection in the Southern States, demands the occupation of a great number of posts. For many of them a small company is just as efficient as one with more men in it would be. The bill before Congress, or the one that has passed the Senate, gives an increased number of companies by diminishing the number of rank and file of each company. It is an exceedingly appropriate measure in this particular, for it provides for the increase, when occasion requires more men. The company is the smallest unit of organization that can be used without materially injuring discipline and efficiency. The belief that Congress would act promptly on this matter, if their attention was called to it, has induced me to respectfully ask your attention to it. If you agree with me in this matter, I would also ask, if you deem it proper, that this, with such indorsement as you may be pleased to make, be laid before Congress through the Speaker of the House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CONVENTION OF LOYAL SOUTHERN MEN.

The Convention of the loyal men held in Alexandria to-day was but a meager representation of that element in Virginia. Of the thirty-one counties in the State but ten had furnished delegates; and of the 55 present the City of Alexandria entered nearly one-half, 26. Richmond City sends 3, Portsmouth 2, Norfolk none. Neither does any of the other cities of the State. The balance of the delegates are distributed to Fairfax County, 12; Frederick County, 18; Culpepper one, J. M. Botts. Spottsylvania County, two; Albemarle County and Rockingham County, three. The meeting was called to order in the United States Court-room, by Hon. J. M. Botts. Hon. Horace Maynard being present, he was called upon to address the Convention, and delivered one of his characteristic, pertinent addresses, which was productive of considerable enthusiasm. He urged the members not to quarrel among themselves. Though there might be a variety of opinions as to certain great truths, he deprecated the making war on those who were opposed to them, and trusted they might sustain both the President and Congress, who were aiming at the same objects through different means. Hon. John M. Botts next addressed the Convention upon the objects for which they met.

After the usual preliminaries of examining credentials, and selecting Secretaries and Committees, the offering of resolutions was decided in order. The first, presented, after setting forth that the rebellion was a wicked and causeless one, and that some discrimination should be made between those who supported the Government and those who opposed it, it recommends that all who voluntarily bore arms in aid of the rebellion should be excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise; but if it is decided to restore to all late rebels the rights of suffrage, no distinction should be made in permitting all citizens to vote, irrespective of color. It sets forth their confidence in the ability, sagacity and patriotism of a majority of the present Congress, and that they will cheerfully acquiesce in whatever measures they may adopt for the reconstruction of the late rebellious States; and in closing, proposes a vote of thanks to those of both Houses of Congress who secured the final passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

Another resolution provides for the appointment of a committee of five, who shall visit the President and ascertain his feelings with reference to the objects of this Convention, and concludes by announcing that the New-York letter of Hon. John Minor Botts is the proper basis for this Convention to work upon.

Another resolution sets out with a hearty approval of President Johnson's policy while he was Governor of Tennessee and since his elevation to the Chief Magistracy, for declaring that the loyal men alone shall govern the State; and then cites a passage from his speech at Nashville in 1864, as their creed, where the views of the President were ably enunciated.

The resolution then proclaims that the loyal men of Virginia are under the tyranny of pardoned rebels, ungrateful for the kindness of the President; and that the disqualification of rebels either to vote or hold office is absolutely essential to the safe and comfortable residence of loyal men. It proposes repudiation of the acts of the Legislature which lately met in Richmond, and asks for the meeting of a Constitutional Convention to originate with true loyal men.

Various other resolutions were offered, all of kindred spirit, and referred to a Committee of Five, who are to report what action is necessary in regard to either. There is a great diversity of opinion held as to the spirit and intent of the resolutions and, to-night, as I write, the convention is still in session warmly discussing their respective merits. From present indications I doubt if the Convention adjourn before Saturday. The object desired is to harmonize the loyal element of Virginia, and make it an influence in the coming elections.

THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL ASYLUM.

The organization of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers has been completed by the election of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, President; Gen. P. J. Osterhaus and George H. Walker, Vice-Presidents, and Lewis B. Gunckel, Secretary. Three or more asylums will be established. The managers invite proposals for sites by donation or sale; the premises to be situated in loyal States; must contain not less than two hundred acres; must be in healthy locations, and easily accessible by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings upon the sites to be accepted, including detached cottages for soldiers with families. Plans, specifications and estimates are invited for the Asylum buildings and cottages, to be submitted for the approval of the Board. A liberal compensation will be awarded to the successful plan; the Gothic style of architecture to be excluded. The Governors of States will be called on for statistics as to the probable number of disabled soldiers in their respective States who may claim the benefits of the Asylum. Proposals, specifications, estimates and plans must be sent to Gen. Butler at Lowell, Mass., prior to June 1.

POSTAL AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

The Post-office Department has issued orders to discontinue the delivery of the mails at an early day at all offices in South Carolina, and perhaps in other States, where there are no regularly-appointed and commissioned postmasters. This order, the Governor of South Carolina says, will subject the Press and the business community to very serious embarrassment unless steps are taken to secure the services at each post-office of such persons as can take the requisite oath as prescribed by Congress; and he therefore recommends that some person be selected at each office who can take the oath and give the bonds.

ASSISTANTS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In the course of the debate to-day upon an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Bill in the Senate, providing for the appointment of a solicitor for the State Department, Mr. Trumbull made a suggestion which appears to meet with favor generally. The proposition is to increase the number of assistants of the Attorney-General by the appointment of a Solicitor for each of the several departments, where a lawyers advice may be found specially necessary. By this means the legal decisions of all the departments would be under the supervision of the Attorney-General, and there would be uniformity where now there is often contrariety and conflict of opinion. It is probable that a bill embracing this proposition will be introduced in a few days.

THE PROCLAMATION OFFERING A REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF DAVIS.

Unscrupulous partisan journals are continually reiterating the statement that the proclamation issued by the President on the 2d day of May, 1865, offering a reward for the capture of Davis, Clay, and others, was issued upon his own motion and founded upon his own belief that the murder of Mr. Lincoln and attempted assassination of Mr. Seward were incited and procured by Davis, Clay and others. The Radical organ here repeats the assertion, and says Judge Holt had nothing to do with the imprisonment and continued incarceration of the parties on this charge. The truth is that the President did not himself investigate any of the alleged facts and evidence upon which the proclamation was issued. It was based entirely upon the statement furnished by Judge Holt from the Bureau of Military Justice. The exigency of the occasion precluded the idea of thorough investigation by the President of the voluminous and generally circumstantial proofs on file in the Bureau of Military Justice. Mr. Johnson had occupied the Presidential chair but a little over two weeks when Judge Holt's report was presented to him, and he was so burdened with official cares that he could not, if he had been disposed, have thoroughly examined the testimony, nor was there probably any necessity for such scrutiny, for the custom has been generally to take the reports and statements of heads of departments as the basis for the President's official action.

MASSACRE OF FRIENDLY INDIANS.

The Governor of Idaho has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, informing him of the massacre of some sixteen friendly Indians on the 11th of March, fifteen miles above Idaho City, near the mouth of Moore's Creek, on the Boise River, by a party of citizens of Ida County. He concludes by saying: "There were but two grown males; the rest were women and children. The immediate settlers, miners, reported against the murder, and their statement I shall send you in a few days, showing that the Indians were defenceless and peaceable. If anything will serve to bring on a general Indian war, it is such acts as these. I have gathered the rest of the tribe, and placed them under the protection of the military of this post. The excitement runs high, and I have all I can do to carry out my instructions against the depraved moral sentiment evinced toward the poor savages. Things look stormy just now; but when the road to the Indian country becomes passable I shall quiet 'the troubled waters.' In no case that I have examined have I found the red man the aggressor; but invariably the trouble springs from some fiendish outrage of bad white men."

MEXICAN OFFICIAL NEWS.

The Mexican Minister received to-day official dispatches from San Juan Bautista, the capital of the State of Tobasco, containing the official report of Col. Mendez, the Governor of the State, of a victory which he obtained over the French at the town of Jonuta, on the 17th of April. After a short battle the garrison surrendered to Col. Mendez, with their cannon, arms, ammunition, etc. The French have lost in that way the only point that they held in the State of Tobasco.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Toward the close of the Senate proceedings to-day, as to the order of business which should be pursued, Senator Sherman said the question as to a loan to be put on the market is awaiting the action of the Senate on the bill to fund the public securities by which the Government would save twenty millions of dollars a year. There was no decision as to when this measure shall be considered. Senator Fessenden declared himself opposed to this bill.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—DEPOSIT OF FUNDS.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Charles Thomas has issued a general order in relation to the deposits of public funds pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, for the government of disbursing officers. It is in the nature of a letter to him from Inspector-Gen. James A. Hardie, stating that the Secretary of War directs that all deposits of public funds belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, for which officers of that department are responsible, shall be made only with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers of the United States. In connection with this, however, the Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the Secretary of War, advising that no changes be made of deposits now resting in other places than those mentioned in the letter of the Inspector-General. The propriety of such action is plainly seen when it is considered that an immediate and summary withdrawal of all deposits placed in the various national depositaries might lead to complications, and cause great inconvenience, not only to the banks, but also to the officers making the deposits. Upon these and other reasons of a minor character, the letter from the Treasury Department relative to the matter is based.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

The National Union Club intended to serenade the President and members of the Cabinet this evening, but owing to the rain there was a postponement.

THE COLLECTOR OF REVENUE AT PHILADELPHIA.

It is understood that the President declines to return to the Senate the confirmation of A. B. Sloanaker, as Collector of Internal Revenue in Pennsylvania, which was made on Monday. The Senate claims that he was confirmed by mistake, and according to its established rule a motion to reconsider must be entered within forty-eight hours after the confirmation, during which time it has not been customary for the President to sign the commissions. Yesterday this confirmation was reconsidered, and a message sent to the President requesting a return of the appointments, but no reply yet having been received, it is construed as a refusal to comply, which is probably the case. A number of the Senators are therefore disposed to bring the matter before the open Senate for further consideration. There is considerable excitement prevailing in regard to the matter.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Upon the introduction of a joint resolution in the Senate to direct an examination into the feasibility of constructing a fresh water basin at Portland, Me., for harboring iron-clad vessels, quite an animated discussion ensued. About a dozen Senators wanted the examination to extend to other cities, each Senator having some cherished spot which he deemed the place of all places for fresh water basins. Mr. McDougal was the only one who urged a site not within the bounds or control of his constituency. The Senator from California thought the most favorable point was in Tappan Bay, sixteen miles from New-York City. Mr. Fessenden objected to weighing down the original resolution with these amendments, and stated that he had in vain requested the Secretary of the Navy to order an examination of the site at Portland. He said the Secretary of the Navy would not look at any place but League Island, nor let anybody else look elsewhere. Mr. Grimes defended the Secretary, claiming that he had no authority to order such an examination as that sought by Mr. Fessenden.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The bill introduced by Mr. Stewart in the Senate on Wednesday, provides for the removal of the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department, is proposed as a means of breaking up alleged abuses of the Bureau, and placing the control of Indian affairs in the Department, where the immediate and efficient action of the military may be had when the exigency demands it.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

A Convention of the Presidents and Superintendents of the Southern Railroads is being held at Richmond, the object being to secure uniform schedules of time and rates of fare. One thousand eight hundred and forty miles are represented.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Judge H. S. Merrill, Acting Quartermaster, in charge of the Freedmen's Affairs for the District of Henrico and Richmond, Va., is to be mustered out on the 20th. Lieut. Merrill was on Gen. Butler's staff at Bermuda Hundred, and will be remembered as one whose uniform politeness and soldierly qualities gained many friends.

NOMINATIONS.

The nominations sent to the Senate by the President to-day were but few in number and of minor importance.

THE MAIL SERVICE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Col. Markland, Special Supervising Agent of the Post-office Department, has returned from his recent visit to the Mississippi Valley, having succeeded in correcting the abuses in the mail service and adjusted the difficulties among the mail contractors on the routes from Cairo to New-Orleans.

GROVER'S THEATRE.

Grover's Theatre, now the sole one here, has been leased by Mr. Cazauran, a well-known journalist, who will open it on the 11th of June with a company of unusual merit for Washington. In the interim the City will be devoid of any theatrical or operatic recreations whatever.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The action of the Connecticut Legislature in postponing the election of Senator has occasioned a great deal of comment here. The Radicals threaten to depose Mr. Foster and elect another President of the United States Senate, if that Senator does not, to use their language, wash his hands clean of complicity in the alleged coalition of the Democrats and the friends and supporters of Mr. Foster, to defeat the election of Gen. Ferry.

SERENADE POSTPONED.

The proposed serenade to the President and Cabinet members by the National Union Club, which was to take place this evening, was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. At the hour appointed for the serenade, a large crowd had gathered in front of the White House.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Kasson reported in the House to-day a bill and two joint resolutions which will pave the way for the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. The House passed them at once, after a brief explanation by Mr. Kasson, who has drawn up a report on the subject, which will be a valuable contribution to political science.

THE NEW BANKRUPT BILL.

The new Bankrupt Bill introduced to-day in the House by Mr. Jenckes, is framed with a view to the objections raised to the bill rejected a short time since, and it is believed it will pass by a decided majority.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Thursday, May 17.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Wade submitted an amendment intended to be appended to the House resolution 127, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It is as follows:

Article —, Section 1.—No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. No class of persons, as to the right of any of whom to suffrage any discrimination shall be made, shall be included in the basis of representation, unless such discrimination be in virtue of impartial qualification founded on intelligence or property, or because of alienage, or for participation in the rebellion, or for other crimes.

Sec. 3. The public debt of the United States, including all debts or obligations which have been or may hereafter be included in suppressing or in carrying on war in defence of the Union or for payment of bounties or pensions incident to such war, and provided by law, shall be inviolable, and shall not be taxable by any State; but debts or obligations which have been or may hereafter be incurred in aid of insurrection or of war against the United States, and claims for compensation for loss of involuntary or servile labor, shall not be assured or paid by any State, nor by the United States.

Sec. 4. The Congress shall have power to confirm, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Mr. Edmunds reported, from the Committee on Commerce, a bill prohibiting the carriage of nitro-glycerine on steamships, cars, vessels or wagons used in carrying passengers, within the jurisdiction of the United States, under a penalty of $5,000.

Sec. 2. Provides that in case of death from accident by the explosion of nitro-glycerine, any person concerned in the transportation of it shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and, if convicted, shall be imprisoned not less than ten years.

The bill was passed.

THE IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Mr. Fessenden called up the joint resolution for the appointment of Examiners to examine the site of the fresh-water basin for the iron-clad navy at Portland, Maine.

The question was upon the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Foster, to add the words, "and New-London, Conn."

The amendment was disagreed to.

The resolution was then passed.

PACIFIC COAST RAILROADS.

Mr. Stewart called up the bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in the State of Oregon; which was passed.

THE NAVAL PENSION FUND.

Mr. Grimes introduced a joint resolution, as follows, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That a resolution, approved July 1, 1864, regulating the investment of the Naval Pension Fund, be and the same is hereby amended so as to require such portions of the said fund as are thereby ordered to be invested in registered securities of the United States to be made a permanent loan to the United States, at six per cent. interest per annum in coin, payable on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July of each year.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to amend or alter the said resolutions, except as far as relates to the mode of investment.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

At 1 o'clock the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was taken up.

The question was upon Mr. Sumner's amendment to increase the salary of Mr. Hunter, Chief Clerk of the State Department to $3,500 per annum.

Mr. Sumner withdrew the above amendment, and substituted in its stead one creating the office of Assistant Secretary of State, at a salary of $3,500 per annum, from the 1st of July next.

This was agreed to by yeas 18, nays 17.

Mr. Trumbull moved to strike out a section of the bill providing for the office of Solicitor of the State Department at $3,000 per annum.

Mr. Trumbull, in explaining the above amendment, said he believed that the legal business of all the Departments could be best done under the direction of the Attorney-General.

In the course of a discussion on this subject, Mr. Sumner, in opposing the amendment, said there were claims against Great Britain amounting to millions, growing out of the depredations of the *Alabama* and other rebel cruisers, which must be presented in some legal form under the superintendence of the Secretary of State.

The amendment was agreed to by yeas 18, nays 14.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment that the salary of a Minister Plenipotentiary or Envoy Extraordinary shall be that of a Minister Resident, except in countries now represented by an Envoy Extraordinary.

The amendment was agreed to by yeas 18, nays 16.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend by striking out $80,000 as an appropriation for the Contingent Fund of the State Department, and insert $50,000.

Mr. Buckalew said that the appropriation referred to was for the secret service of the State Department.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull moved to reduce the appropriation for contingent expenses of all the missions abroad from $60,000 to $40,000.

Mr. Buckalew moved to reconsider the vote on his amendment above given.

The motion was negatived.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY BILL.

The West Point Academy Bill was then taken up.

The Finance Committee recommended as an amendment the striking out of the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of the sums appropriated by the provisions of this act shall be expended in the violation of the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes. Approved July 2, 1862." And

Provided further, That no part of the moneys appropriated by this or any other act shall be applied to the pay or subsistence of any cadet from any State declared to be in rebellion against the Government of the United States, appointed after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, until such State shall have been returned to its original relations to the Union, under and by virtue of an act or joint resolution of Congress for that case made and provided.

Mr. Wilson asked for an explanation of the above amendment.

Mr. Fessenden said there was no necessity for the first proviso. Nearly all the cadets to which the South is entitled had already been appointed from the Northern States. There were but a few vacancies remaining, and the Finance Committee thought it best to leave these open for the few loyal men in the Southern States.

Mr. Wilson said the explanation of Mr. Fessenden was satisfactory to him.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Ramsay inquired if there was any provision in the bill against the appointment as cadets of men who had been in the rebel army. He understood a case of that kind had occurred in appointing to the Naval Academy.

Mr. Fessenden said there was but a single case of the kind, and that mistake was not knowingly committed.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment prohibiting the appointment of men who have served in the rebel army or navy as cadets at West Point.

Mr. Sherman suggested that Mr. Wilson's amendment be amended so as to exclude those who have served in the rebel army or navy from the Naval Academy.

Mr. Wilson accepted the above as an amendment to his amendment.

Mr. Conness suggested a modification so as to make the exclusion applicable to those already in the academies who have been in the rebel army or navy.

Mr. Doolittle said there ought to be a distinction made between those who voluntarily went into the rebel service and those who were forced in. He moved the insertion of the word voluntarily.

Mr. Fessenden hoped it would not be so amended. If it was it would turn out that all were forced in.

Mr. Doolittle asked Mr. Fessenden if he meant to include those who were forced in.

Mr. Fessenden said he would rather not run the risk of getting rebels into the academies.

Mr. Doolittle's amendment to insert the word "voluntarily" was disagreed to—yeas 8, nays 23—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Dixon, Guthrie, Hendricks and Johnson voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment to Mr. Wilson's amendment, that no vacancy in States and districts, not represented in Congress, shall be filled while such States and districts are unrepresented.

Mr. Fessenden said the above was similar to the provision already stricken out.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was adopted, and the bill was then passed.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. Sherman wished an understanding as to a special order for the consideration of the Funding bill. It was an important matter that the Secretary of the Treasury should know what course to pursue in placing a loan upon the market. The Fortification Bill, which the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) desired to take up, would of course be passed, and was of no present importance.

Mr. Fessenden expressed himself as opposed to the Funding Bill, and urged the present consideration of the Fortification Bill.

Without further proceedings, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. Dawes gave notice that he would to-morrow, after the morning hour, call up the contested election case of Follett against Delano, from the Thirteenth Congressional District of Ohio, and if members would send for the printed report to-day and read it, he would not say a word on the subject to-morrow, but ask the House to vote on the resolution.

The morning hour was devoted to reports from the Committees.

COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported a bill to authorize the use of the metric system of weights and measures.

It enacts that after the passage of the act it shall be lawful, throughout the United States, to employ the weights and measures of the metric system, and contains a schedule of such weights and measures, assimilating those at present in use in this country to those in use in France. The measures of length are in metres, one of which is equal to thirty-nine inches and thirty-seven hundredths of an inch. The measures of surface are in square metres or centars, one hundred of which are denominated ares, one hundred of the latter being denominated hectares, one of which is equivalent to two acres and four hundred and seventy-one thousandths of an acre. The measures of capacity are in litres, equal to one quart and about one-twentieth of a quart. The weights are in grammes, one hundred of which are denominated a hectogramme, equivalent to three ounces and five hundred and twenty-seven thousandths of an ounce avoirdupois. In other words, an ounce is equal to twenty-eight grammes and thirty-four hundredths of a gramme.

In reply to a question by Mr. Niblack, Mr. Kasson stated that the bill authorizing the use of the metric system would go into effect as a permissive measure merely. All the trades, arts and individuals who were willing and desirous to adopt it could do so after the passage of the act. It was not compulsory at any time. The Committee did not feel authorized to determine the time when the system should supersede exclusively the present system of weights and measures, but it is desired to legalize the system.

Mr. Niblack expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Kasson, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to each State, to be delivered to the Governor thereof, one set of the standard weights and measures of the metric system, for the use of the States respectively.

The joint resolution was read three times and passed.

Mr. Kasson, from the same Committee, reported a bill to authorize the use, in post-offices, of weights of the denomination of grammes. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to furnish to the post-offices exchanging mails with foreign countries, and to such other offices as he shall think expedient, postal balances denominated in grammes of the metric system. Half an ounce avoirdupois is to be deemed equivalent to fifteen grammes, and the rates of postage are to be applied accordingly.

The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Kasson, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a Special Commission to negotiate with foreign Governments for the establishment of a common unit of money of identical value in all commercial countries adopting the same; the plan adopted to be submitted to Congress for approval before carried into effect in the United States, and the Commissioner to receive only his actual and proper expenses incurred in the execution of his duties.

This bill gave rise to some discussion, participated in by Messrs. Lawrence, of Ohio, Kasson and Banks, the former opposing the bill on the ground that the duty should be performed by the United States Ministers or Consular Agents abroad, or by one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Finally the House came to a vote, and the bill was passed by 65 to 38.

On motion of Mr. Kasson, the clerk of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures was allowed $6 a day for forty days.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Jenckes, from the Select Committee on the Bankrupt Law, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. He explained that it was the bill originally reported as amended in the House with some other amendments, meeting the objections then made to it.

The latter were simply in reference to the duties and fees of legal officers.

Mr. Davis addressed the House in support of the bill.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till Tuesday next.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

After the morning hour, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill amendatory of an act to provide for the reports of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read the third time and passed.

THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Price, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the Senate joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Western Pacific Railroad, which was read the third time and passed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Garfield presented the petition of the citizens of Utica, asking an extension of time for State Banks to retire their circulation, which was referred to the Committee on Banks.

Also, a petition of citizens of Oneida County, N. Y., asking a readjustment of the tariff on flax, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Laflin presented a petition on the same subject from citizens of Jefferson County, N. Y.

Mr. Schenck presented the petition of twenty soldiers of Butler County, O., for the equalization of bounties.

THE TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill, commencing with the clause to impose a special tax on auctioneers.

The paragraph in regard to proprietors of gift enterprises was amended by increasing the special tax from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars.

The paragraph in regard to miners gave rise to considerable debate, Messrs. Stevens, Kelley, McRuer, Bidwell and Hooper taking ground against the tax, and Morrill, Blaine and Schenck defending it. Finally debate was closed on the paragraph, and the committee was brought to a vote, which was on motion of Stevens to strike out the paragraph.

The motion was agreed to, and the paragraph was struck out.

The paragraph in regard to express carriers was amended by adding the words "and agents," by increasing the minimum limitation of business from $600 to $1,000 per annum, and by exempting teamsters and draymen, who own one dray or team.

The following was inserted as a new paragraph:

Grinders of coffee or spices shall pay one hundred dollars; any person who manufactures or prepares for use and sale, by grinding or other process, coffee, spices or mustard, or adulterated coffee, spices or mustard, or any article or compound intended for use in the adulteration of or as substitute for coffee, spices or mustard, shall be regarded as a grinder of coffee or spices under this act; provided that any person who shall roast coffee for use and sale, shall be required to pay the special tax herein imposed upon grinders of coffee or spices.

At the close of the portion of the bill imposing the special tax the following proviso was added:

Provided, That the payment of any tax in this act levied or provided shall not be held or construed to exempt any person carrying on any trade, business or profession herein specified from any penalty or punishment provided by the laws of any State for carrying on such trade, business or profession within such State, or in any manner to authorize the commencement or continuation of such trade, business or profession contrary to the laws of such State, or in places prohibited by municipal law; nor shall the payment of any tax be held or construed to prohibit or prevent any State from placing a duty or tax for State or other purposes, on any trade, business or profession taxed by this act.

On motion of Mr. Thayer the paragraph amending Section 90 of the present law was amended by adding the following:

In any port of entry, within which is embraced more than one collection district, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to put all the bonded warehouses in such port under the charge of one Collector of Internal Revenue, to be by him designated; the Collector so designated shall have entire charge and control of all matters connected with such bonded warehouses and the property stored therein.

No other material amendments were adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND GEN. GRANT.

The Committee, after disposing of twenty-three pages of the bill rose, when the Speaker presented a message of the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, and a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Grant, relative to the necessity for legislation on the subject of the army. The Lieutenant-General's letter to the Secretary of War was read, after which the message and letters were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thayer desired to instruct that Committee to report back the Senate bill, but the House refused to reconsider the vote referring the message so as to enable him to move to refer with instructions.

The House at 4:30 adjourned.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendments in the House—Views of a Southern Unionist.

From the Louisville Journal.

* * This result was obtained by the whip and spur of old Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who towered in his wrath and vengeance as if all the Furies of Orestes had possession of him. Thaddeus Stevens is a wonderful old man. He has all the fires and vigor of youth, though nearly four-score years of age. He has no family, and he seems to be shut out from those kindly influences which wife and children exert upon men, and to revel in all uncharitableness, in all the ferocity of undying hate. Referring to those who took part in the war against the Government, he says: "The penitentiary of hell is the penitentiary they deserve!" We presume he is an atheist or an infidel. We can hardly conceive how a Christian statesman could utter so revolting a sentiment. Alas! for the country when such a man is in the high places of power, and can drive the House of Representatives by the crack of his whip like a flock of sheep or herd of cattle. There is evidently no man in the House capable of meeting his merciless invective and frenzied onslaughts. It is a melancholy instance of the prostitution of talents of a high order to the base purposes of alienation and endless antagonism. It is said that in one of the Confederate raids into Pennsylvania, some property belonging to Stevens was destroyed, which appears to have exasperated him to an extraordinary pitch. He swore eternal enmity to Carthage therefor. Does he recollect that Carthage and Rome *both* perished, and can he draw no lesson from the wars, the antipathies, and the black vengeance which caused their mutual overthrow and destruction? Can we learn nothing from history? Is all the past a sealed volume to us? *Are we to bid a final farewell to our Christian civilization, of which we have boasted so long and so loud, and take up and act upon the principles of heathen Rome and Carthage that we may experience their doom?* If the fires which burn so fiercely in the bosom of Thaddeus Stevens are to constitute the principles which are to govern in this country, in these United States, we may as well bid adieu to every hope of peace during the present generation, every hope for the healing of the wounds the war has made, every hope of unity or for the long continuance of even the form of our present Government. *It is useless to expect it.* It is not in human nature that there should be any harmony or friendship or repose, or any proper development of the resources of the country, if principles and avowals and passions so ferocious and deadly as those which characterize the speech of this cold-hearted, bitter and unhappy old man, just on the brink of the grave, are to find favor.

He referred to the late riot at Memphis. "Let not these friends of secession and Secessionists sing to me their songs of peace and good will," he exclaimed, "until they can stop my ears to the shrieks and groans of the dying victims at Memphis." And so in a tower of rage he goaded the House on to a two-thirds vote in favor of a proposition to complicate yet more our national distractions, and to put far off the day of deliverance. We doubt not that the Memphis riot secured the resolution several votes, and probably secured its passage. *Every event of this nature in the South, every extreme sentiment uttered, every foolish act or outrage perpetrated, every reactionary movement undertaken or sanctioned in any part of the South, but adds fuel to the incendiary fires that threaten ere long to devour every green and beautiful thing either South or North.* The extreme men of the two sections are again working in the cause of a common destruction, laying the slow match for another conflagration, again jeoparding every interest, material and moral, of the country. They have learned nothing from or by the war. They are as reckless as ever, and they are doing apparently everything in their power to goad each other and everybody else on to renewed convulsions. There is no peace in their hearts, as their utterances and their acts prove. Men of common sense, patriots, Unionists, to the rescue! Rouse yourselves and act. The appeal is to you. Rise and rebuke the foul spirits who would "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war." The appeal, we say, is to the great mass of good men, of moderate men, who have had enough of the horrors of the last five years, to rise up in their majesty and calm strength and end this strife through the ballot-box. If they fail to do it, all is lost. There is no power in this country but that which resides in its truly conservative, moderate, loyal citizens, which can deliver it from the terrible, thick-clustering perils that surround and menace it.

When are Our National Differences to be Settled?

From the Richmond Whig.

The differences between the North and the South will have to be made up sooner or later, now or hereafter, by the present or some future generation. Eleven States that grow the four chief staples; that originally came into the Union, not by force but consent; that have borne their ratable portion of the expenses of the Government; that have contributed ten of the seventeen Presidents; that, after a war of four years, have laid down their arms, accepting the issues tendered them; have abolished Slavery; repealed their ordinances of secession; repudiated their war debts; taken the oath of amnesty, and intend faithfully to observe it, *cannot be long kept out of the Union if the Northern people have not altogether lost their reason.* It is manifestly to the interest of both parties that their union and unity shall be perfected and made pleasant, since it is the decree of fate that they shall not be separated. To postpone to another generation what is the duty of the present generation is not only wrong, but the most unwise policy. There are hundreds of thousands of young people being born in both sections; there are hundreds of thousands of others whose minds are developing, and who are taking in new ideas and receiving biases and prejudices—ideas, biases, prejudices that will last them through life. *Shall these young people at the North be educated to hate the South; and shall those at the South be trained to hate the North?* Such an education and training are easily acquired without the ordinary efforts of teaching. Shall their eyes open upon States discordant and belligerent, and their young hearts learn alienation and disunion as their first lesson? They will be indelibly impressed by what they see, and will never forget what they hear. Their parents may be too thoughtful and considerate to teach them deliberately to hate their brethren, but they will learn this hatred without such teaching. Children learn what is bad without being taught it. The longer the delay in restoration the more difficult it will become.

A speedy and final settlement of these differences is due to posterity. When the war was determined upon it was said that as it had to come it was due to posterity that the existing generation should fight it out, and not bequeath it to another generation. This was done, and now the duty of settling peacefully and forever all the questions arising out of it, must be discharged by those who made and fought that war.

Without hypocrisy or cant, without reproaches or reservations, the Southern people are in favor of such a settlement. They know that they were conquered in war, not from the superior courage, but the superior numbers and resources of their late adversaries. It was the victory of brute force, and did not, therefore, leave that sting, that mortification and shame which would have resulted, had the contest been more equal. *Not losing their self-respect they can afford to hold up their heads while they submit to terms, as Gen. Lee did when he surrendered to Gen. Grant.* The feelings of those two Generals, and of the armies they commanded at the time of the surrender, should be the feelings of the people of the two sections. The Northern army showed feelings of generosity that will forever redound to its credit, and the Southern army showed all that it could—a noble appreciation of those feelings. Congress not being in session, the duty of tranquilizing the country and devising a permanent mode of settlement, devolved upon the President. The South had no power, no voice. She was at the mercy of the Government. In process of time the President gradually, cautiously and thoughtfully developed his policy. Remembering the generosity of the victorious Generals, poetical ideas of the knightly magnanimity of former periods took possession of some minds. They were soon dispelled. The President announced his policy—restoration upon conditions, stringent conditions. *The Southern States complied with all the conditions he prescribed, and they did so cheerfully; for although some of the conditions appeared onerous, the President manifested a kindly and generous spirit, and we all pretty soon came to understand that he not only had to please himself, but the great army of politicians, who were much harder to satisfy than the one million of veteran soldiers under Grant's command, who had fought for peace, while the politicians were slang-whanging in Washington. The South did all that the President asked. What more could be expected of it?*

The settlement between the President and the South has been disturbed—has been set aside by politicians, and new and before unheard of conditions are presented. This has reopened the whole controversy and revived all the old animosities. The Southern people are abused as impudent traitors for asking any conditions—and the effort is made to excite them to resentment, if not to insubordination, by a ceaseless stream of reproaches and insults. They were not in a condition to dictate terms, and did not attempt to do so. *They merely complied with the terms offered by the President, who, in closing the war and making a settlement, acted in pursuance of the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief.*

The most that the South now asks, if, indeed, she asks anything, is the *observance of this settlement made by the President of the United States.* It is binding in honor on the Government. She is not in a situation and has not the wish to attempt the enforcement of this agreement. If repudiated by the Government, she has nothing more to say. Subject to its power, she will submit in peace to its decisions. *May she not, however, appeal for moderation of temper and decency of speech on the part of those who claim the right to make bargains and then break them.* If her misfortunes and present weakness are no protection against oppression, they ought at least to be a protection against insult. But even if insult is continued to be added to injury, she will bear both with befitting dignity, and will be more encouraged to do so by the consideration that those who are neither generous enemies nor warm friends are worthy of no other feeling than that of indifference. If the dominant party choose to keep the question open, to make no settlement, and retain the Southern States in their present uncertain relation to the Government, or to impose conditions deemed degrading, and therefore not voluntarily to be complied with, the fault will not lie at our door. We may lament but cannot remedy so capital an error.

It is a dreadful thing to pursue a policy that will perpetuate discord and alienation between the people of the two sections, when a little generosity would suffice to harmonize and bind them together.

* * * * *

The North has the power and ought to have the wisdom and magnanimity to settle the question amicably, now and forever. If not settled on this basis it will have to be settled at some future time, by another generation, at a greater sacrifice of feeling, probably, than it would now cost.

Reconstruction in the Senate.

From the Springfield Republican.

It is evident that the Constitutional Amendment resolution from the House will not pass the Senate. The section disfranchising the entire Southern people will be stricken out. Mr. Stewart's suggestion to make the adoption of impartial suffrage the sole condition of representation of the Southern States in Congress is an obvious improvement on the Joint Committee's scheme. It will secure something really and permanently valuable, which the Committee's plan does not. Still better would it be if Congress could be made to see that no proposition is so strong before the people than as of universal suffrage conditioned upon intelligence. Leaving those now voters still in possession of the suffrage, let an amendment to the Constitution be proposed admitting to suffrage in national elections all male citizens who can read and write the English language. This would be just to the freedmen of the South, and give them the ballot quite as soon as they are capable of using it; and would do no injustice to the present voters. It would also leave suffrage in State matters in the control of the States, while making suffrage in the nation equal and uniform, which is desirable on many accounts as well as for the special exigencies of the present time. This amendment would be less objectionable to the Southern people than any of the others proposed, because it would apply to the whole country alike, instead of being aimed specially at them. With such an amendment as this to the Constitution, we could afford the risks of universal amnesty, and need have no apprehensions about rebel debts or repudiation of the national debt. This and a bill to exclude the Confederate officials forever from all offices under the Government would cover the whole ground.

If Congress does not make a proposition for equal suffrage, for lack of faith in the people of the North and West, as is pretended, then the only thing of consequence it can do is to propose the amendment apportioning representation according to voters. This the Southern States can be justly required to accept, as otherwise they have an excess of power in the Government. And this amendment should not be cumbered with any others, but be left to stand or fall upon its own merits. If other amendments are to be proposed let them be offered separately, that each may be accepted or rejected by itself. *Congress will make a serious mistake if they act on the supposition that an unpopular amendment can be carried by connecting it with one that is just and desirable. Congress can be managed in that way, but not the people.* If the joint Committee's scheme should by any means be accepted by Congress, the disfranchising section will certainly kill it with the people. If Congress wants to try that measure let it be put into the form of a law—for it has the same power to disfranchise all traitors by law as the leaders of the rebellion—and see how the experiment will work.

Congress may form a pretty correct estimate of what will be the fate of the Committee's scheme before the people by looking into the leading newspapers, especially those of the West. *Not a paper in the whole country beside Forney's Chronicle professes to approve the scheme, and how little the Chronicle's approval is worth, Congressmen understand, of course.* Some of the radical Republican papers of the East affect to favor the scheme as the best to be had, but those of the West are decidedly against it. The Chicago *Tribune* denounces the scheme as equally unprincipled and defective with that of the President. It accepts, the *Tribune* says, the Southern State Governments without further reorganization, and consigns the four millions of freedmen to perpetual disfranchisement. The *Tribune* declares that Congress is trimming to catch Conservative votes, that the members had better consider whether they have not thereby lost the radical vote of the country, and holds up for warning to them the parable of the withered fig tree.

Congress had better not attempt to calculate too nicely the chances of this or that measure with the people. There are a thousand liabilities to mistake in any such figuring. A bold policy is safest. Let Congress pass such laws in reference to reconstruction as in their judgment are just and proper, and propose such amendments to the Constitution, and only such, as are absolutely necessary, and they will be sustained by the people. If the people are not to be trusted to understand what justice and national safety requires in an emergency like this, and to act accordingly, then affairs must be left to drift on until hard experience has made the nation wiser. It is worse than useless to attempt to carry measures by political legerdemain that will not stand squarely upon their own merits. The country looks now to the Senate to point and lead the way out of the present complication.

A Just Compliment from a Southern Source.

From the Richmond Inquirer.

The Southern people are in a peculiar condition. It has been remarked that one of the disadvantages of being poor is, that a poor man is required to be perfect. No allowance is made for his failures, as in the case of the rich. Something of the same sort is seen in our present political position. The politicians, the presses, the statesmen of the North, may indulge in the wildest excesses of speech and the grossest violations of duty, and may display the most violent and bloodthirsty spirit against a people whom they have already ruined; all this, if not right, is at least allowable. *But if a Southern man, stung by a sense of injustice, and aroused by the insults which are daily belched at us, failed for once to measure and weigh his words, his indiscretion is a grief to his friends, and goes into the scrap-books of his enemies.*

It is difficult to tell what course on our part would best please those who are demanding justice for us at the North. It would not do for us to seem indifferent to the struggle; and yet to declare our interest in it may give capital to the enemy. We are somewhat in the situation described by the working-man at a late reform meeting in England. Speaking for his class this man, who spoke throughout with remarkable shrewdness, said:

"They tell us that if we wish to get a vote we must show ourselves worthy of it by acting the part of good citizens and obeying the laws. Well, Sir, this advice we have acted on, and for these many years past the workingmen of England have shown themselves as loyal, as peaceful, and as orderly as if they had blue blood in their veins. But lo and behold! after we have done the very things they advised us to do, these men turn round and tell the country that we do not care to have a vote, *because we are not enthusiastic enough.* If we wish to be received within the pale of the Constitution in any other capacity than that of tax-payers we must have no rows, no riots, no threatenings, such as forced the last reform bill into law; and then, because we take the hint, they point to our peaceable attitude as a proof that we are content with our present exclusion. Verily, there is no pleasing some men."

We shall urge upon our people to fulfill, as far as possible, both the conditions referred to in the above; to be *peaceful, orderly and loyal, and at the same time to be attentive to their rights and enthusiastic in seeking them.* We will try to give no advantage to our enemies, and to impose no burden on our friends; but the former have no right to take unbounded license to themselves, and to hold us to the standard of infallibility merely because we are weak and sorely tried; and *our friends must not condemn us merely because the Radicals swear.* They must be strong for the right.

A VIRGINIAN AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A Look at Jeff. Davis and a Talk with his Wife.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have from the lips of a Virginia gentleman, who, within the last week, visited Fortress Monroe, the citadel that holds Jefferson Davis, a narrative of the inner domestic life of Mr. Davis, and that of his devoted and estimable wife, who, through the humanity of President Johnson, is allowed to be near him and visit him daily. The narrative, besides being interesting, is far more truthful than the sensation stories of Northern correspondents, whose only stock in trade consists in imagination.

Soon after landing, and while walking by the fort, our narrator had the pleasure of observing Mr. Davis, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, taking his customary walk upon the ramparts of the fort. From that distance he looked weak and emaciated, and used a cane for support. His suit was the old familiar gray, in which he so often appeared to the citizens of Richmond, as his erect form strided back and forth through Capitol-square, to and from the Presidential mansion and his office in the Custom-house. His hat was the broad-brimmed felt, also familiar to our citizens, and which he always wore in taking his rides to the lines around Richmond.

Subsequently the gentleman had a pleasant interview with Mrs. Jefferson Davis, at the residence of Dr. Cooper, the Post Surgeon. He found Mrs. Davis "at home," in an apartment comfortably, though not elegantly furnished, and she did not seem to want for anything. Her conversation was the same that so often charmed visitors when she, the wife of the President of a brave nation struggling for their liberties, dispensed the courtesies and hospitalities of the Presidential mansion. She spoke freely and feelingly of the health of Mr. Davis. Though weak from long confinement and want of change of air, his general health, she thought, was good, and his spirits had revived since she had been permitted to visit and be nigh him.

Mrs. Davis spoke warmly and frequently of the kindness of Dr. Cooper; also of all the officers of the fort and post. She was dressed in black silk, her usual *toilette* in Richmond, and without ornament, and seemed happy in the privilege allowed her. Her youngest daughter, Georgie, is with her, a beautiful little girl, with somewhat of sadness in her eyes and face. The other children, Jeffy and an older daughter, are in Montreal, Canada. Mrs. Davis' old dining-room servant, Frederick, who waited at the Presidential Mansion, is also with her. He says he never intends to leave her, and is exceedingly attentive, almost anticipating her wants. He accompanied Mrs. Davis and the children in their journey to Charlotte, N. C., previous to the fall of Richmond, and, heedless of the allurements of the Yankees, has remained true to the end. The Southern people will not forget this faithful negro, who, though a freedman by the result of the war, elects to remain the trustworthy servant still.

Mrs. Davis' nurse, Mary, is also at the fortress, in attendance upon little Georgie. She, too, is very devoted and attentive to the health and wants of her mistress, by which name she yet addresses her. Mrs. Davis, in the course of conversation, spoke kindly and feelingly of the sympathetic expressions of the Southern people, and their condolence expressed for herself and husband touching the situation in which the latter had been placed by the untoward fortune of war. She expressed a desire to see some of the leading Southern newspapers, and in this connection alluded to the Richmond *Examiner*, expressing her gratitude at its altered and softened tone of comment upon the Ex-President. For this we claim no credit. Mr. Davis is a prisoner, not a felon, and so long as it is attempted to make him one, he will find in this journal a champion and defender to the last.

In the course of one of Mrs. Davis' recent interviews with her husband, Mr. Davis expressed himself as much relieved and gratified by the fact that an indictment against him had been found. He now hoped for a speedy trial; he was easy in his mind as to the result. Mrs. Davis was of the opinion that the improvements in his spirits, though apparent from her first coming, had increased since the announcement of the finding of the indictment against him.

Some of the unpleasantness and petty annoyances that have made Mr. Davis' prison so irksome to a great caged mind like his, have been done away with by the authorities at Washington. Mrs. Davis is permitted to visit him any time from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and after 4:30 P. M. to the hour of closing the gates, which is 9 o'clock.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Bangor.

SECOND DAY.

Bangor, Me., Thursday, May 17.

In the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to-day, several resolutions of a political character were presented, causing a political debate, which was ended by their being referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Gen. Plaisted, for the Committee, reported a draft of a constitution.

It provides for a permanent organization, and for holding annual meetings in the month of May; declares the objects of the Association to be the renewal of acquaintances and friendships among the members; to aid the plans of the Government, and stimulate benevolence for the support and comfort of the families of deceased soldiers and sailors; to assist worthy soldiers and sailors in obtaining employment, and improving their condition; and to promote genuine patriotism and unflinching loyalty in the entire community.

The qualifications for membership are honorable service in the army or navy, and residence in the State of Maine.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Gen. Seldon Conner, of Kendall's Mills, President; Col. E. T. Luce, of Auburn, Treasurer; Lieut. W. E. Stevens, of Bangor, Secretary: and one Vice-President and one member of the Executive Committee from each county.

Adjourned.

Secretary Seward.—The Auburn *Advertiser* of Wednesday has the following paragraph:

"Secretary Seward arrived last evening to celebrate the anniversary of his birthday with his family. He is 65 years of age to-day. He is accompanied only by his Secretary, messenger and servant. His health appears to be well established, and he is as confident of an auspicious future for our country, whenever the people shall understand that the war is over, as he ever was. He is receiving the congratulations of his neighbors, accompanied with their wishes that he may be spared to enjoy many such anniversaries at his old home."

Jacob Barker on the Late War.—We are told by the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 10th inst:

That our octogenarian friend and well-known citizen, Jacob Barker, is engaged, so we learn, upon a history of the late war, which is to be published shortly in pamphlet form. As Mr. Barker had, in some instances, peculiar facilities for obtaining information, and being, withal, a close observer of passing events, we may expect quite a readable book from him. The proof sheets of his pamphlet are, we understand, in hand, and we may therefore confidently look for it during the coming month.

A Change of View.—Hon. Mr. Ide, appointed Deputy Postmaster at Taunton by the President and Senate, upon the recommendation of Hon. Mr. Ames and others, was last year a Republican member of the Massachusetts State Senate, elected by Republicans, and has acted with the Republican Party during the past four or five years; yet the Springfield *Republican* and Hartford *Press* denounce him as a "Copperhead."

The Press.—A Press Convention is to be held in Mississippi on the first Wednesday in June, for the purpose of promoting good fellowship between them. It is to be held at Jackson, and the Committee of Arrangements are Messrs. Yerger, Cooper and Shannon, respectively the representatives of the *News & Mississippian*, *Standard* and *Clarion*.

Retired from Public Life.—The Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette* informs us that:

"Hon. Lucius Robinson, late Comptroller, has returned to Chemung County, and will make his home near Elmira. Honored by the people of the State and respected and loved by his fellow-citizens, his elegant home cannot but be grateful and pleasant."

Treasurer Spinner.—"Dixon," of the Boston *Advertiser*, says:

"It is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, has determined to resign his position in the Department, and accept a business situation in New-York."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WIDENING FIFTH-AVENUE.

Meeting of the Committee of the Common Council—A Strong Opposition to the Project—A Novel View of the Question.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council who have under consideration a resolution to widen Fifth-avenue by setting back the curb-stones, met yesterday afternoon, Alderman Ryers in the chair.

Some two hundred owners of property on the avenue were present, among whom were Messrs. **Wm. B. Astor, John Jacob Astor, Jr., A. T. Stewart, Edward H. Fails, John S. Kelso, John Q. Jones, Uriah Hendricks, B. H. Van Anker, Montague Hendricks, Samuel Holmes, Robert L. Stuart, Marshall O. Roberts, Adam Norrie** and **George L. Beekman.**

Mr. **George F. Noyes**, who, with Mr. **Joseph Daly**, represented the Citizens' Association, said that he had a protest signed by 170 owners of property on the avenue, and he had no doubt it would eventually receive the signature of every resident of the Fifth-avenue.

A large number of those present at once affixed their signatures to the document, which reads as follows:

> The Citizens' Association of New-York, }
> No. 813 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1866. }
> *To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:*
>
> We, the undersigned, the owners and occupants of property along the line of Fifth-avenue, respectfully protest against the proposed widening of the carriage-way thereof, by setting the curb nearer the houses and by throwing the court-yards open for a sidewalk. Any such alteration will necessitate the destruction of many costly stoops that have been erected, reaching to the line of the court-yards, will mar the appearance of the whole avenue, and greatly depreciate the value of property thereon.
>
> The property owners were granted the permission of using fifteen feet of the sidewalk for court-yards, &c., as far back as the year 1832, and relying upon the supposition that this permission was given in good faith, and would be continuous, we have built upon our property accordingly.
>
> We cannot see that the public interest will be subserved by interfering with a privilege which we have quietly enjoyed for over thirty-three years. The carriage-way, now forty feet wide, is more than ample to accommodate the travel over it, and we can see no reason to suppose that any increase of travel over it for years to come will necessitate its widening.
>
> We would also respectfully suggest that the destruction and depreciation of property, and the marring of the appearance of the avenue, which the widening thereof would involve, would more than counterbalance any supposed benefit to the public.

Alderman **Ryers** said the Committee was prepared to hear anything that might be said on the subject. They merely wished to ascertain, whether or not the proposed change would be of benefit. The Alderman then referred, in strong language, to the attack made by a morning journal on the Committee, which he characterized as "low, mean, and despicable," and said that it came with ill-grace from a man who spent weeks in Albany in lobbying through bills for his private benefit.

Mr. **Noyes** then spoke at some length, reciting the resolutions under which the width of the avenue had been fixed, and giving the reasons why it should not now be widened. He said a large number of handsome residences had been built in the avenue under the impression that the sidewalks, &c., would be allowed to remain as they are. If the avenue was desecrated as proposed, the architectural effect of the buildings would be utterly destroyed. The loss inflicted on property owners might be measured by millions. Among them were the largest taxpayers in the City. If the proposed measure was carried out, the avenue would be destroyed, and corner groceries would spring up where now there are palaces. Capitalists congregated where they felt their property was safest. If such changes as these were made, capital would be driven away from New-York. Mr. **Noyes** then further spoke of the inconvenience that would be caused by taking away the whole sidewalk.

Alderman **Ryers** said the proposition was to widen the avenue, but whether to the extent of one, two or fifteen feet, had not been determined.

Mr. **Noyes** said, however that might be, if any change was made, the avenue would be ruined. As a matter of honor, the Common Council should refrain from interfering with the avenue. For thirty years property owners had been deluded into the idea that their property would remain untouched. Nothing but the greatest necessity could be an apology for the proposed change. But where was the necessity? Who ever saw Fifth-avenue crowded or blocked up? If widened there could be no doubt that it would soon be covered by a railroad track. Mr. **Noyes** concluded by assuring the Committee that if such measures as this were carried out, it would not be long before the Legislature expunged the Common Council altogether. [Applause.]

Alderman **Ryers** remarked that the City had to thank the Legislature and not the Common Council for many of the burdens it now bore. Every tax levy sent to Albany was increased, not cut down.

Mr. **R. M. Henry** thought the resolution in regard to the widening of the avenue called for the taking away of the whole sidewalk.

Mr. **George H. Purser** said he would like to hear read the resolution giving permission to property owners to inclose court-yards from the sidewalks in the avenue.

Resolutions passed in 1832 and later were then read, but did not appear to give any such permission, except to property owners between Sixth and Twenty-first streets.

Mr. **Henry** said a subsequent resolution had been passed in 1856, giving permission to property owners to inclose court-yards in the avenue below One Hundred and Twelfth-street.

Mr. **A. T. Stewart** wished to ask whether any one present was in favor of the proposed widening of the avenue. He said that at the last meeting of the Committee only one gentleman was in favor of it, and he falsely claimed to represent himself (Mr. **Stewart**) and Judge **Hilton**.

Mr. **Purser** claimed that the Common Council never had the right to allow court yards to be enclosed from the public streets. The resolution giving such permission was undoubtedly invalid and could be set aside. The property owners had no right whatever to these court yards; had no title to them whatever, and if there was any "peculation" in the matter (the term having been frequently used) he thought it lay with those who continued to occupy property that did not belong to them. They should set a better example than to fight for the possession of property which belonged to the whole City and not to them exclusively. He agreed in the opinion that the destruction of the Fifth-avenue would be almost a national disaster, but he could not see that the giving back to the City of the land that belonged to it would destroy the avenue. Mr. **Purser** concluded by asking that the Committee do justice not only to the property owners on Fifth-avenue, but also to the body of citizens generally.

Judge **Hilton** then rose, when the Chairman announced that the Committee would adjourn to Thursday next, at noon.

MEETING OF PROPERTY-OWNERS.

Shortly after the Committee adjourned, on motion of Judge **Hilton**, a meeting of property-owners was organized, of which Mr. **Wm. B. Astor** was made Chairman, and a committee of five was appointed to look after their interests.

A few minutes after this meeting had adjourned, a person present remarked that the easiest way to put a stop to the whole matter was by offering each member of the Common Council $100.

This remark was overheard by Alderman **O'Brien**, who seized the person by the collar and hustled him out of the room.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

The New Secretary—Mr. Downing and his Oyster Cement—Appointments.

Matters at the Custom-House yesterday were very quiet. In the morning Collector **Smythe** introduced as his Private Secretary Mr. **Thomas Brown**, whose appointment was mentioned some days ago in the **Times**, and who was officially notified of it on this occasion. Mr. **Brown** is well known at the West, where he edited for many years the *Ohio Free Press*, and also the *Ohio Farmer*. He has been connected in business since the war with Mr. **Smythe**, who selected him for the arduous and delicate post of Secretary on account of his peculiar fitness as a well-educated merchant and financier. Politically, Mr. **Brown** represents no faction nor party, but as a voter belongs in the Union ranks. He held at one time a confidential position under the Treasury Department, and visited in a tour of inspection the Custom-houses of the entire West, California and Oregon.

In the matter of Mr. **Downing**, who has an excellent restaurant for the convenience of officials and others in the Rotunda vaults, the Secretary of the Treasury directed his removal, but as the case attracted the sympathy and active interference of prominent men of all parties, it was referred to Mr. **Smythe**. Having heard patiently the arguments of the Radicals in the person of Mr. **Downing**, and of the Democrats in the person of Mr. **John Van Buren**, Mr. **Smythe** concluded it would be an excellent initiative in his place of harmonizing the diverse elements, and directed that Mr. **Downing** should remain, and that he might have enlarged accommodations. Certainly all parties obtained what they asked, and the colored element served as an admirable cement.

Mr. **Smythe** received many calls from prominent gentlemen during the day, and at 3 o'clock the crowd of applicants was admitted. The majority of them handed their papers to Mr. **Brown**, who had them numbered and filed; others preferred an interview with Mr. **Smythe**, who took their documents, and after they had retired transferred them to his Secretary. No changes have been made, and none are to be made for a week at least.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Stands of Colors—Report of the Number of Permits for Street Stands, &c., Issued.

The Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, President **Green** in the chair.

The resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to suspend all further proceedings in regard to the widening of Ann and Fulton streets, was concurred in.

A resolution giving the control of the Corporation yards to the Street Commissioner was also concurred in.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committees on Arts and Sciences and National Affairs, to have prepared stands of colors, at a cost not exceeding $800 each, for presentation to the First and Third Regiment of Cavalry, First Regiment of Artillery, and First and Ninety-fifth Regiment Infantry, National Guard.

The following communication was received and filed:

> Mayor's Office, New-York, May 15, 1866.
> *To the Honorable the Common Council:*
>
> The whole number of permits issued from this office from March 5, 1866, to April 30, 1866, inclusive, for stands, show-cases, signs, receiving and delivering goods, &c., was 1,423.
>
> The total amount received for the same under the ordinance was $7,188.
>
> The total expense for labor, &c., in executing the ordinance was $811 78. The balance, $6,376 22, has been paid to the City Chamberlain.
>
> A statement showing the character of each permit, and the privilege granted, the particular locality of the same in each Aldermanic District, and the amount paid for each is on file in this office, open for examination, and will be furnished to the Common Council if desired.
>
> JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

The Lager-beer Brewers and the Excise Board—The Dealers at Jefferson Market—Appeals—Mr. Manierre's Receipts.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. **John Katzenmeyer** and eleven other gentlemen, being a Committee of lager-beer brewers who had been appointed to wait upon a Committee from the Metropolitan Board of Excise, visited the Central Office of the Police, and in the continued illness of Mr. **Acton** were received by Mr. **Manierre**.

Mr. **Katzenmeyer** explained the object of the Committee's visit, and said the German lager-beer brewers viewed the Excise Law as one of peculiar hardship in their case, and one which, under the circumstances, ought to be susceptible of modification. He would appeal to the Police records, and there show that the Germans are a law-abiding, order-loving people, and that when they gather in multitudes they consume their lager-beer and indulge in song, but they have no disturbance except when ruffians interfere. The business of the lager-beer brewers is unlike that of any other class of brewers. Their manufacture is exclusively in Autumn and Winter, and their sales almost wholly in Summer. They put in their usual large stock last Autumn and manufactured throughout the Winter for the coming season, and the stock of one firm alone is full 15,000 barrels. Whatever quantity of this beer remains unsold in the vaults on the 1st of November is worthless, as it cannot be kept. They estimate the closing of the lager-beer saloons on Sunday as equivalent to cutting off one-third of their sales, and if their sales are thus diminished the firm which Mr. **Katzenmeyer** represents must lose $60,000 this year.

If the License Law had been enacted before the brewers made preparations for this Summer's sales, and they had then put in the large stocks which they now have on hand, they would not have had reason for complaint; but their beer being perishable, and the act having been passed when it was too late for them to make provision for it, they feel that the Excise Board ought to interpret the law as leniently as possible—ought, in short, not to see anything more on Sunday that it is absolutely impossible not to see.

Mr. **Manierre** was not aware that the Board of Excise has any option in the interpretation of the law, and he was quite sure that the Commissioners will deem it their duty to see, particularly on Sundays, what is to be seen. But why could the lager-beer brewers not put up their beverages in smaller quantities?

Mr. **Katzenmeyer** replied that lager-beer in kegs of less than five gallons capacity cannot be kept cool, and consequently spoils. Moreover, it loses its virtue if kept many minutes after being tapped. Therefore, it is impossible for families to lay in a store on Saturday night, as can be done with other beverages.

Mr. **Manierre** remarked that the Board would gladly discriminate in favor of lager-beer as a means of modifying the evils of intemperance, but the law forbids.

A committeeman whose name was not mentioned thought it within the province and clearly the duty of the Board of Health to legislate upon this subject. That Board has ample power to declare the consumption of lager-beer, especially among Germans, who are suckled on it, beneficial to the public health; let it, then, declare the permission to vend lager-beer on Sunday a necessary sanitary measure, since cool lager-beer is a safer drink than the ice-water and acidiferous beverages to which the German population is to be driven by the closing of their gardens on Sundays.

Mr. **Manierre** informed the gentlemen that they are at liberty to address the Board of Health upon this subject, and they retired.

THE DEALERS AT JEFFERSON MARKET.

Yesterday afternoon Hon. **John McKeon** appeared before Justice **Ledwith**, to hear His Honor's decision upon certain points which he (Mr. **McKeon**) had raised in the case of **Peter Riley**, a vender who was arrested on the 6th instant for selling liquors on Sunday—Mr. **Riley's** case being one selected from seven, the agreement being that the ruling in this case should govern the others.

Attorney **Bliss**, of the Board of Excise, not appearing, Mr. **McKeon** asked whether that gentleman could legally act in the case, except as the deputy of the District-Attorney, and Justice **Ledwith** replied that the District-Attorney is the only person known by the statutes as having control of criminal actions cognizable in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and the law clearly is that none but officers of the Government can prosecute in a criminal action. Justice **Ledwith** further finds that Col. **Bliss** is employed and paid by the Board of Excise to prosecute in civil actions; and he cannot, therefore, prosecute in this case. This decision having been rendered, the further hearing was postponed to 2 o'clock next Thursday afternoon.

It is understood that Col. **Bliss** is to be appointed Deputy Attorney-General, and that as such he will require no deputizing at the hands of District-Attorney **Hall** in any liquor prosecutions which may hereafter require a prosecutor. It is probable that he will abandon the complaints against the seven dealers who were arrested for selling liquor on Sunday, the 6th, and that the Board of Excise will decline to license these men.

VENDERS' APPEALS.

Commissioner **Acton** sat an hour in Police Trial Chamber yesterday morning, but was sent home by his physician before 10 o'clock. Commissioner **Manierre** took Mr. **Acton's** seat, and heard the appeals of thirteen venders from Capt. **Joel Smith's** Precinct, in Brooklyn; twelve from Capt. **Enoch Jacobs'** Precinct, and two from Capt. **William H. Brown's** Precinct. Only nine application papers were indorsed by the Committee. The Captains of these three Police Precincts found 590 liquor dealers under their jurisdiction on the 28th ultimo, and of these they recommended 259. The Board's Committee added nine to this number yesterday, and this leaves three hundred and twenty-two dram-sellers in the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-eighth Precincts in Brooklyn, who must get out of the business.

TREASURER MANIERRE'S RECEIPTS.

At the close, yesterday, Mr. **Manierre** had received $307,600. His receipts during the day were $34,000. About 1,300 licenses have been delivered to dealers, and about 5,200 indorsed applications have been received and passed by Col. **Bartram**. One dealer said, on receiving his papers yesterday, that he had been forty years in the business, and had more trouble in getting license this year than in all other years of his experience put together.

Celebration of the Settlement of the City of Newark, N. J.

The bi-centennial anniversary of the settlement of the City of Newark, N. J., was celebrated yesterday with much enthusiasm by the inhabitants of that now-important city. The preparations made by the Committee of the Common Council deputed to perfect all arrangements, were of a comprehensive character, as promised by the programme published several days ago in the Newark journals.

In the Spring of the year 1666, set down by some chroniclers as the month of May—but this identity of the month is not clear—Capt. **Robert Treat**, at the head of some thirty families from Milford and New-Haven, Conn., settled on the west bank of the Passaic River, a spot sufficiently attractive, even then, when among the broad acres there were many to choose from. In the following year the little colony was increased by about an equal number from other portions of Connecticut, under the guidance of Rev. **Abraham Pierson**. This clergyman, having in early life preached in the town of Newark, in England, and having, doubtless, pleasant memories of that time, used the influence of his position with the colonists in naming their new home after that of his early youth. **Philip Cataret** was then Proprietary Governor; from him a license was obtained to purchase land in quantity by the settlers. Treaties with this object were entered into with the Indians, resulting in the purchase of the territory now covered by Newark, Clinton, Orange, Bloomfield and Belleville, for one hundred and thirty pounds, (New England money,) twelve Indian blankets and twelve guns. The town was then mapped out in streets and parks, many of which in form are quite unchanged. Its topographical position gave it an early prominence, and it soon became celebrated for various articles of manufacture. Its progress was retarded in revolutionary times by the distraction and disturbance due to the alternate presence of American and British troops; and not for many years after the establishment of peace did it recover the enterprise before so characteristic of it. Its population in 1860 was 72,179—almost double that of 1850. No doubt it now contains over 100,000 souls, a population which gives evidences of energy and industry unmistakable in their character and all important to the general comfort and well-being.

An historical memoir of considerable interest was read at the meeting of the Historical Society in the evening by Mr. **William E. Whitehead** and a poem by Dr. **Thomas Ward**. An oration was delivered by Mr. **William B. Kinney**.

The parade of the Military, Fire Department and Civic Societies was postponed on account of the storm until Tuesday next.

Commencement Exercises of Columbia College Law School.

The closing exercises of this Institution took place on Wednesday evening last, at the hall of the Historical Society. The house was filled to its utmost capacity by an intelligent and cultivated audience. President **Barnard**, of Columbia College, presided on the occasion with his usual dignity. There were present on the stage, Prof. **Theo. W. Dwight**, Warden of the Law-school, Dr. **Francis Lieber** and Hon. **Chas. P. Kirkland, James B. Dwight**, Esq., and Rev. Mr. **Duffie**, Chaplain of Columbia College. After music and prayer, Prof. **Dwight** delivered an address, in which he gave an account of the affairs of the Law School during the past year, making allusion to the decease of several members and graduates, recounting also the many evidences of the present prosperity and the fact that the Junior Class consisted of about one hundred members, very many of whom are but recently from the armies of the Union, where they have done good service, from Brigadier-Generals down to the private in the ranks.

An address before the Alumni was delivered by **Luther M. Jones**, in the place of **John A. Vanderpoel**, deceased, in which a touching tribute was paid to the memory of that gentleman.

Hon. **Chas. P. Kirkland** gave an able discourse on the Jurisprudence of New-York. The valedictory address was pronounced by Mr. **E. B. Convers**, of the Graduating Class. President **Barnard** announced that the degree of Doctor of Laws had been conferred on the Hon. **Chas. P. Kirkland** by the Trustees of Columbia College.

The prizes in the Department of Municipal Law were awarded by the Committee, Messrs. Henry Nicoll, John E. Burrill and Aaron J. Vanderpoel, as follows: The first prize to Frederick H. Man, the second to Jarrett Thomas Richards, and the third to William Allen Hoyt.

The prize in Political Science was awarded by a Committee, Messrs. Theodore D. Woolsey, Lewis B. Woodruff and Edgar S. Van Winkle, to L. Bradford Prince.

The following gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Laws: David Wylie Alexander, John Johnson Allen, Edward Sanford Atwater, Edwin Bergh, Jr., Frederick Henry Betts, Thomas Bracken, Thomas Baird Browning, William Henry Butterworth, Ebenezer Buckingham Couves, John Thomas Cornell, Albert Crane, Charles Henry Douglas, William Oliver Embury, Henry Floy, Lewis S. Goebel, Charles Auguste Lambert Goldey, James John Gray, Daniel Judson Holden, Wm. Allen Hoyt, Ephraim Arnold Jacobs, John Watts Kearny, Joseph Bagley Lawrence, Samuel Lawrence, Jr., Alfred James McCullough, Alexander Taggart McGill, Jr., Henry Major, Jr., Frederick Halsey Man, Nicholas Murray, Howard Osterhoudt, Henry Hills Parker, William Chauncey Prall, Jr., Bradford Prince, Jarrett Thomas Richards, Edward Ross Robinson, William Henry Rooney, Washington Sackmann, Henry J. Schenck, Murray Colgate Shoemaker, Nathaniel Ferdinand Smith, Reginald Heber Smith, William Washington Smith, Edward Fay Stilwell, Samuel John Storrs, Charles Phelps Taft, Frederick Thompson, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Benjamin Robert Winthrop, Jr.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Police Testimonial to Ex-Commissioner McMurray.—On the occasion of the retirement of the Hon. **William McMurray** from the Board of Police Commissioners, on the 28th of February last, the Inspectors and Captains of Police assembled at the Central office and bade him formal adieu. Subsequently they held a meeting and passed highly complimentary resolutions, and it was ordered that these be engrossed and presented to Mr. **McMurray**. The testimonial, which has just been completed, is a plate of chirography encased in a gilt frame of about 48x60 feet. In the centre is an India ink portrait of Mr. **McMurray**. Under this is an accurate picture of the Central Department of Metropolitan Police, flanked by a scene in Broadway during the riots, and the interior of an ordinary police-station at night. Other police subjects are illustrated, and the Police Captains' resolutions are handsomely written on the plate.

A Belligerent Father-in-law.—A most singular and murderous assault was made on Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, by Mr. **Nathaniel Hudson**, who is about 76 years of age, on his son-in-law, Mr. **James McClure**, residing at No. 244 Eighth-avenue. **Hudson** fired a pistol loaded with shot at Mr. **McClure**, one of the shot taking effect in his ear, inflicting a slight wound. As the father-in-law was about to repeat the experiment he was overpowered and handed over to the custody of Officer **Grassick**, of the Sixteenth Precinct. When searched at the Station-house, two pistols and a large dirk-knife were found in his possession. He was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, as it seemed evident that the accused was of unsound mind.

Arrivals in the City.—R. M. Michael, Saratoga; J. H. Rice, Albany; G. M. Barnes, Albany; F. C. Crowley, Baltimore; W. D. Colt, Washington; D. H. Brigham, Springfield; W. Jennings, Salt Lake City; B. K. Hartly, Texas, and G. Linton, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. G. W. Hitchcock, Burlington; H. P. Wright, Pennsylvania; Hon. Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh, and Hon. W. G. Fargo, Buffalo, are at the Astor House. Gen. Custer, U. S. A.; Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, Portland; Hon. P. W. Peirce, Boston; Judge P. Ord, San Francisco; Hon. H. S. McComb, Delaware; N. Euhn, Cuba, and J. Hoy, Paymaster, U. S. N., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A Newspaper Proprietor Robbed at the Opera.—On Wednesday evening, as Mr. **David Deans**, one of the proprietors of the *Sunday Times & Messenger*, was leaving the Academy of Music, he was robbed of $2,300 in greenbacks and $9,000 in railroad stocks and bonds, by a pickpocket who dexterously abstracted the package containing the bills and papers from Mr. **Deans'** pantaloons' pocket, but leaving his pocket-book undisturbed. The adroit thief succeeded in escaping with his plunder. Mr. **Deans** offers $500 reward for the recovery of the property.

Hanged Himself to a Tree.—About 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of a man was found hanging to the limb of a tree in a piece of woods situated at the foot of Ninety-sixth-street, North River. The body was cut down and removed to the Thirty-first Precinct Police Station, where it was learned, from papers found in the pockets of the deceased, that his name was **John Dannemann**, but no trace could be gained to his residence. Coroner **Gamble** was notified to hold an inquest.

Alleged Fugitive From Justice Arrested.—**Wm. Slipp** was arrested yesterday by Detective **Slowey**, on a charge of having stolen $470 in U. S. Treasury notes, a gold watch and an opera-glass, from Mrs. **Reed**, residing at No. 89 Washington-street, Hoboken, N. J. The accused was taken back to Hoboken and committed for examination by Justice **Avery**. None of the stolen property was recovered.

Fatal Accident.—Wednesday afternoon **Wm. Riley**, aged 14 years, residing at No. 3 Macdougal-street, was driving a dirt-cart through Greenwich-street, when he slipped and fell. As he struck the pavement one of the wheels passed over his neck, killing him almost instantly. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner **Wildey** yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Lecture on Temperance.—Rev. **Cyrus Ross** will lecture to-morrow evening, before the Sabbath-School connected with the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, in their chapel on Fiftieth-street, near Second-avenue. Subject: "Temperance."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions in Prize—The Bermuda Cases—Neutrals may Trade in Contraband and Sell the Same to Belligerents in Neutral Ports, but Forfeiture Follows Intended Destination to the Hostile Port—Where the Intention Exists, the Interposition of a Neutral Port will not Break the Continuity of the Voyage.

Edwin Haigh, Claimant of the Steamship Bermuda, Appellant, vs. The United States; Alexander J. Blakely, Claimant of part of Cargo of the Bermuda, vs. The Same; and Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Claimants of part of Cargo of same, vs. Same.—These cases were argued together, there being several claimants of ship and cargo, all of whom had taken separate appeals. This was the second argument, by order of the Court, made on account of the importance of the cases. The appeals were from the District Court of Pennsylvania, for the Eastern District.

Following is the substance of the opinion of the Court, delivered by the Chief Justice. After considering at length the question of ownership, the Court says:

No ownership could give more absolute control than was exercised over the ship and whole cargo by John Fraser & Co. That control, and the action of the master, leave no doubt that they were the unnamed party to whom the cargo was to be delivered, and whose orders the *Bermuda* was to await; nor can there be any doubt that Westendorff had instructions to obey, absolutely and in all things, their directions, both as to ship and cargo.

Whether the cargo was to be transhipped or to be carried on to Charleston without transhipment, was probably left to be determined by circumstances after arrival at Nassau.

It appears, from letters and papers in the record, that a light-draft steamship named the *Herald* was connected with the *Bermuda* as a trader, and it seems that it was to transhipment in that steamship that Fraser, Trenholm & Co. referred in their letter of Jan. 28.

There is not much about the *Herald* in the record, but what we find is instructive. A letter (Rec. 105) dated Liverpool, Feb. 16, 1862, without signature, but addressed to one of the engineers of the *Bahama*, and written, probably, by one of the engineers of the *Bermuda*, says: "Our tender left yesterday; don't be at all surprised that we have got a tender. They bought a light draft boat at Dublin—used to run the mail once, called the *Herald*." The writer proceeds to describe the tender as "two hundred and eighty feet in length," drawing "ten feet heavy, and five and a half feet light," with "her boilers stayed and strengthened;" with "an average speed of eighteen and a half knots;" with "all her lower cabins rased to make cargo space;" with "a crew shipped for twelve months for some port or ports south of Mason and Dixon's line;" with "three Captains on board—one an Englishman, nominal; another an experienced coast pilot from the Potomac to Charleston; and another, the same from Charleston to San Juan." This correspondent expresses the opinion that "if the Yankees catch her they are smarter than he gives them credit for," and adds, "she waits our arrival at Bermuda, but goes into Charleston first, to see about the stone fleet." The letter (Rec. 80) of Tessier to Westendorff, written four days later, and already cited, speaks of the *Herald* as on her voyage across the Atlantic, under the command of Capt. Mitchell. There is a statement, too, in the deposition of Farrally, one of the firemen of the *Bermuda*, that the *Herald* was at Bermuda with several Captains, while the steamship was there, and was understood to be intended to run the blockade; and that it was "the talk that the *Herald* was connected with our ship." It appears, also, from a bill of exchange drawn by Mitchell, Master of the *Herald*, on Frazer, Trenholm & Co., that Westendorff supplied funds for that steamer at Bermuda.

This bill must have been drawn under instructions, and the facts strongly confirm what other parts of the record disclose of the connection between the two vessels. The attendance of the *Herald* was, doubtless, to facilitate trans-shipment, should transhipment be directed by John Frazer & Co., and to secure the conveyance of the cargo to its ultimate destination.

Why no trans-shipment took place at Bermuda; whether trans-shipment was intended at Bermuda; whether the *Herald* visited Charleston during the detention of Westendorff's ship at St. George's; whether it was finally concluded that the *Bermuda* herself should attempt to run the blockade, are matters thus far left in doubt.

The *Bermuda* sailed from St. George's on the 23d of April, and was captured on the 27th. At the time of capture, two small boxes and a package, supposed to contain postage-stamps, were thrown overboard, and a bag, understood to contain letters, was burned. The bag was burnt by the Captain's brother, and under the orders of the Captain, after the vessel had been boarded by the captors. (Deposition of C. B. V. Westendorff, record 16.) It was burnt, as Westendorff says, in pursuance of his instructions, (Rec. 12.) One of the passengers also burned a number of letters, which he says were private. (Deposition of Hunger, Rec. 17.)

The instructions, in pursuance of which this destruction of papers was made, was not produced, nor is any explanation of this spoliation offered. The instructions were, doubtless, given by John Frazer & Co., in view of the contingency of capture, and were in accordance with the suggestions of Frazer, Trenholm & Co.'s letter of the 28th of February, that the most certain measures should be adopted to prevent any of the bills of lading or invoices falling into improper hands. They, doubtless, included directions for the destruction of all compromising papers, and among them of the instructions themselves. If they had been preserved and produced, it is not unlikely that they would have disclosed the real ownership of the vessel, the true nature of her employment, and the actual destination of both ship and cargo.

This spoliation was one of unusual aggravation, and warrants the most unfavorable inferences as to ownership, employment and destination.

All the transactions prior to capture, and at the time of capture, repel the conclusion that Haigh was owner. Not a document taken on the ship shows ownership in him, except the shipping articles, and these were false in putting upon the crew list employes of the rebel Government and enemy passengers—the last under assumed names. He was permitted to put into the cause his original declaration of ownership of Aug. 1, 1861, by way of further proof; but we cannot give much weight to this, in view of the "certificate of transactions subsequent to registry," which shows his execution of the power of sale to Hanckel & Trenholm. After giving that power, there is no indication that he performed a single act of ownership. No letter alluded to him as owner; no direction relative to vessel or cargo recognized him as owner. All the papers and all the circumstances indicate rather that a sale was made in Charleston under the power, by which the beneficial control and real ownership were transferred to John Frazer & Co., while the apparent title, by the British papers, was suffered to remain in Haigh as a cover.

The spoliation makes the conclusion of ownership out of Haigh and in John Frazer & Co., well nigh irresistible. Would the Master have obeyed such instructions from John Frazer & Co., if he had been really appointed by Haigh, and was really responsible to him as owner? We are obliged to think that the ownership of Haigh was a pretence, and that the vessel was rightly condemned as enemy property.

We will next consider the questions relating both to vessel and cargo, which join, arising from employment in the trade and under the direction and control shown by the record, assuming for the moment that Haigh was owner.

How, then, was the *Bermuda* employed? In what trade, and under what control and direction?

The theory of the counsel for Haight is that she was a neutral ship, carrying a neutral cargo in good faith from one neutral port to another neutral port; and they insist that the description of cargo, if neutral, and in a neutral ship, and on a neutral voyage, cannot be inquired into in the Courts of a belligerent.

We agree to this. Neutral trade is entitled to protection in all Courts. Neutrals, in their own country, may sell to belligerents whatever belligerents choose to buy. The principal exceptions to this rule are that neutrals must not sell to one belligerent what they refuse to sell to the other, and must not furnish soldiers or sailors to either; nor prepare, nor suffer to be prepared within their territory, armed ships or military or naval expeditions against either. So, too, except goods contraband of war, or conveyed with intent to violate a blockade, neutrals may transport to belligerents whatever belligerents may agree to take. And so, again, neutrals may convey in neutral ships, from one neutral port to another, any goods, whether contraband of war or not, if intended for actual delivery at the port of destination, and to become part of the common stock of the country or of the port.

It is claimed by counsel that a British merchant, as a neutral, had, during the late civil war, a perfect right to trade, even in military stores, between their own ports, and to sell at one of them goods of all sorts, even to an enemy of the United States, with knowledge of his intent to employ them in rebel war against the American Government.

If, by trade between neutral ports is meant real trade, in the course of which goods conveyed from one port to another become incorporated into the mass of goods for sale in the port of destination; and, if by sale to enemies of the United States is meant sale to either belligerents, without partiality to either, we accept the proposition of counsel as correct.

But if it is intended to affirm that a neutral ship may take on a contraband cargo, ostensibly for a neutral port, but destined in reality for a belligerent port, either by the same ship or by another, without becoming liable from the commencement to the end of the voyage, to seizure, in order to the confiscation of the cargo, we do not agree to it. Very eminent writers on international maritime law have denied the right of neutrals to sell to belligerents, even within neutral territory, articles made for use in war, or to transport such articles to belligerent ports without liability to seizure and confiscation of goods and ship. And this is not an illogical inference from the general maxim that neutrals must not mix in the war. International law, however, in its practical administration, leans to the side of commercial freedom, and allows both free sale and free conveyance by neutrals to belligerents, if no blockade be violated, of all sorts of goods except contraband; and the conveyance even of contraband goods will not, in general, subject the ship, but only the goods to forfeiture. We are to inquire, then, whether the *Bermuda* is entitled to the protection of this rule, or falls within some exception to it.

It is not denied that a large part of her cargo was contraband in the narrowest sense of the word. One portion was made of Blakely cannon and other guns in cases, of howitzers, of cannon not in cases, of carriages for guns, of shells, fuses and other like articles—near eighty tons in all; and of seven cases of pistols, twenty-one cases of swords, seventy barrels of cartridges—300 whole barrels, 78 half barrels and 283 quarter barrels gunpowder. Another portion consisted of printing presses and materials, paper and Confederate States postage stamps, and is described in a letter, found on board, as "presses and paraphernalia complete," "obtained from Scotland by a Commissioner of the Confederate Government," and sent with a "lot of printers and engravers." The names of these printers and engravers, or at least the names by which they were known on board, are in the crew list, but Westendorff, in a letter already referred to, calls them his "Government passengers," and all the facts connected with this part of the cargo indicated that it actually belonged to the rebel Government and was intended for its immediate use. Other very considerable portions of the cargo were also contraband, within the received definition of the term.

The character of this cargo makes its ulterior, if not direct, destination to a rebel port quite certain. And there is other evidence. The letters of Frazer, Trenholm and Co. make direct reference to the contingency of transhipment, and the evidence shows that the *Herald* was sent over with a view to this. The consignment of the whole cargo was to order or assigns—that is to say, as we have seen, to the order of John Frazer & Co. or assigns, and in conclusion, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that its destination was the port in which the consignee resided and transacted business. (Grove *vs.* O'Brien, 8 How., 439; Lawrence *vs.* Mintum, 17 How., 106.) There is much other evidence leading to the same conclusion; but it is needless to go further. It makes no difference whether the destination to the rebel port was ulterior or direct, nor could the question of destination be effected by transhipment at Nassau, if transhipment was intended, for that could not break the continuity of transportation of the cargo. The interposition of a neutral port between neutral departure and belligerent destination has always been a favorite resort of contraband carriers and blockade-runners. But it never avails them when the ultimate destination is ascertained. A transportation from one point to another remains continuous so long as intent remains unchanged, no matter what stoppages or transhipment intervene. This was distinctly declared by this Court in 1855, (Jecker *vs.* Montgomery, 18 How., 114,) in reference to American shipments to Mexican ports during the war of this country with Mexico, as follows: "Attempts have been made to evade the rule of public law by the interposition of a neutral port between the shipment from the belligerent port and the ultimate destination in the enemy's country; but in all such cases the goods have been condemned as having been taken in course of commerce rendering them liable to confiscation."

The same principle is equally applicable to the conveyance of contraband to belligerents; and the vessel which, with the consent of the owner, is so employed in the first stage of a continuous transportation, is equally liable to capture and confiscation with the vessel which is employed in the last, if the employment is such as to make either so liable. This rule of continuity is well established in respect to cargo.

At first, Sir William Scott held that the landing and warehousing of the goods, and the payment of the duties on importation was a sufficient test of the termination of the original voyage; and that a subsequent exportation of them to a belligerent Government was lawful. (The Polly 2, Rob. 369.) But in a later case, in an elaborate judgment, Sir William Grant (the *William*, 5 Rob. 395; 1 Kent's Com., 84, note) reviewed all the cases and established the rule which has never been shaken, that even landing the goods and payment of duties does not interrupt the continuity of the voyage of the cargo, unless there be an honest intention to bring them into the common stock of the country. If there be an intention, either formed at the time of original shipment, or afterward, to send the goods forward to an unlawful destination, the continuity of the voyage will not be broken, as to the cargo, by any transactions at the intermediate port.

There seems to be no reason why this reasonable and settled doctrine should not be applied to each ship where several are engaged successively in one transaction, namely, the conveyance of a contraband cargo to a belligerent. The question of liability must depend on the good or bad faith of the owners of the ships. If a part of the voyage is lawful, and the owners of the ship conveying the cargo in that part are ignorant of the ulterior destination, and do not hire their ship with a view to it, the ship cannot be liable; but if the ulterior destination is the known inducement for the partial voyage, and the ship is engaged in the latter with a view to the former, then whatever liability may attach to the final voyage, must attach to the earlier, undertaken with the same cargo and in continuity of its conveyance. Successive voyages, connected by a common plan and a common object, form a plural unit. They are links of the same chain, each identical in description with every other, and each essential to the continuous whole. The ships are planks of the same bridge, all of the same kind, and all necessary to the convenient passage of persons and property from one end to the other.

There remains the question whether the *Bermuda*, on the supposition that she was really a neutral ship, should be condemned for the conveyance of contraband. For, in general, as we have seen, a neutral may convey contraband to a belligerent, subject to no liability except seizure, in order to the confiscation of the offending goods. The ship is not forfeited, nor are non-offending parts of the cargo. This has been called an indulgent rule, and so it is. (The *Ringende Jacob*, 1 Chr., Rob. 90; the *Sarah Christina*, 1 Ib., 238. See opinions of Bynkershoek and Heineccius, cited in notes to the *Mercurius*; 1 Chr., Rob. 288, and the *Franklin*, 3 Ib. 222. It is a great but very proper relaxation of the ancient rule which condemned the vessel carrying the contraband as well as the cargo. But it is founded on the presumption that the contraband shipment was made without the consent of the owner given in fraud of belligerent rights, or, at least, without intent on his part to take hostile part against the country of the captors; and it must be recognized and enforced in all cases where that presumption is not repelled by proof. The rule, however, requires good faith on the part of the neutral, and does not protect the ship where good faith is wanting.

The *Franklin*, therefore, carrying contraband, with a false destination, was condemned, after mature consideration, by Sir William Scott, in 1801. (The *Franklin*, 3 Chr. Rob., 224.) He said that "the benefit of the relaxation could only be claimed by fair cases." This doctrine was shortly after applied to the *Neutralitet* by the same great Judge, (The *Neutralitet*, 3 Chr. Rob., 296,) and it received the sanction of this Court in an opinion delivered by an equal Judge in 1834. (Carrington *vs.* Merchants' Insurance Company, 8 Peters, 518; opinion by Story, J. J.) The leading principle governing this class of cases was stated very briefly by Mr. Justice Story in that opinion, thus: "The belligerent has a right to require a frank and *bona fide* conduct on the part of neutrals, in the course of their commerce in times of war, and if the latter will make use of fraud and false papers to elude the just rights of belligerents and cloak their own illegal purposes, there is no injustice in applying to them the penalty of confiscation."

Mere consent to transportation of contraband will not always or usually be taken to be a violation of good faith. There must be circumstances of aggravation. The nature of the contraband articles, and their importance to the belligerent, and the general features of the transaction must be taken into consideration in determining whether the neutral owner intended, or did not intend, by consenting to the transportation, to mix in the war.

The *Ranger*, though a neutral vessel, was condemned for being employed in carrying a cargo of sea stores to a place of naval equipment, under false papers. The owner had not consented, but the master had, and Sir William Scott said, "If the owner will place his property under the absolute management and control of persons who are capable of lending it in this manner, to be made an instrument of fraud in the hands of the enemy, he must sustain the consequences of such misconduct on the part of his agent." (The *Ranger*, 6 Chr. Rob. 126.)

So, too, the *Jonge Emilia*, a neutral vessel, was condemned on the ground that she appeared to have been altogether in the hands of the enemy-merchants, and employed for seven voyages successively in the enemy trade, (the *Jonge Emilia*, 3 Chr. Rob. 52; the *Carolina*, 4 Chr. Rob. 256,) and the *Carolina* was condemned for employment in the transportation of troops, though the master alleged that it was under duress, and the actual service was at an end.

Now, what were the marks by which the conveyance of contraband on the *Bermuda* was accompanied? First, we have the character of the contraband articles, fitted for immediate military use in battle, or the immediate civil service of the rebel Government; then the deceptive bills of lading requiring delivery at Bermuda, when there was either no intention to deliver at Bermuda at all, or none not subject to be changed by enemies of the United States; then the appointment of one of these enemies as master, necessarily made with the knowledge and consent of Haigh, if he was owner; then the complete surrender of the vessel to the use and control of such enemies without even the pretence of want of knowledge, by the alleged owner, of her destined and actual employment.

We need not go further, we are bound to say, considering the known relations of Frazer, Trenholm & Co. with the rebel leaders, and the relations of John Frazer & Co. to the same combination, justly inferable from the fact that they were the consignees of the whole cargo; and considering, also, the ascertained character of most of it, that it seems to us highly probable that the ship, at the time of the capture, was actually in service of the so-called Confederate Government, and known to be so by all parties interested in her ownership.

However this may be, we cannot doubt that the *Bermuda* was justly liable to condemnation for the conveyance of contraband goods destined to a belligerent port under circumstances of fraud and bad faith which make the owner, if Haigh was owner, responsible for unneutral participation in the war. The cargo, having all been consigned to enemies, and most of it contraband, must share the fate of the ship.

Having thus disposed of the questions connected with the ownership, control and employment of the *Bermuda*, and the character of her cargo, we need say little on the subject of liability for the violation of the blockade. What has already been adduced of the evidence satisfies us completely that the original destination of the *Bermuda* was to a blockaded port; or, if otherwise, to an intermediate port, with intent to send forward the cargo by transhipment into a vessel provided for the completion of the voyage. It may be that the instructions to Westendorff were not settled when the steamship left St. George's for Nassau; but it is quite clear to us that the ship was then at the disposition of John Frazer & Co., and that the voyage begun at Liverpool with intent to violate the blockade, delayed at St. George's for instructions from that firm, continued toward Nassau with the purpose of completion from that port to a rebel port, either by the *Bermuda* herself or by transhipment, was one voyage from Liverpool to a blockaded port, and that the liability to condemnation for attempted breach of blockade was, by sailing with such purpose, fastened on the ship as firmly as it would have been by proof of intent that the cargo should be transported by the *Bermuda* herself to a blockaded port, or as near as possible without encountering the blockading squadron, and then sent in by a steamer like the *Herald*, of lighter draft or greater speed. We have not thought it necessary to examine the questions made by counsel touching the right of belligerents to make captures within cannon-shot range of neutral territory, for there is nothing in the evidence which proves to our satisfaction that the *Bermuda* was within such range.

Our conclusion is that both vessel and cargo, even if both were neutral, were rightly condemned, and, on every ground, the decree of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania be affirmed.

Undervaluation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. Four Cases Containing Ribbons, &c.—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for undervaluation. The claimants were Graff & Co., agents of Merhaus, of Norsdoff, of Germany. The testimony showed that a merchant here went to the Collector and stated that from the workings of the market here he was satisfied that parties must be undervaluing their goods, whereupon he was shown invoices, and pointed out several as being undervalued, among which was this one, which was afterward seized. The goods were worth $5,000 or $6,000.

The question in the case was as to the correctness of the valuation in the invoice. The Government called several dealers of the City to prove the undervaluation, while the claimant gave testimony of foreign merchants to show the correctness of the invoice.

The Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged.

For the Government, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday Capt. Hart and Sergt. Schermerhorn, of the Harbor Police, arrested Patrick Ormind, John Smith, Michael Lemon, Harry Williams, John Nicholson, Abel Elliott, Daniel Buckley, Thomas Riley, John Travis, William Parks and George Murray, seamen on board the ship *Escort*, which arrived from Liverpool two days ago, and was lying in the North River, near Ellis' Island. The mate, Henry W. Sherman, ordered the men to work at the pumps twice on Wednesday and once yesterday morning, when the eleven named refused to do duty. He then hoisted the usual distress signal, and Capt. Hart went alongside and made the arrests. The accused were ordered to pump, there being twenty-one inches of water in the hold at the time.

The Commissioner held the prisoners for examination.

George Gladden was arrested on Wednesday night, in Harry Hill's drinking saloon, in Houston-street, by United States Marshal Murray, and was taken before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with having had in his possession one hundred and sixty-five 50-cent and 25-cent counterfeit currency notes. He was held for examination.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of Otto Burstenbinder, who is charged with having carelessly shipped nitro-glycerine oil to San Francisco, and causing destruction of life and property, was up again yesterday.

Lorenzo L. Coxe, Surgeon for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, testified that he was in San Francisco and witnessed the result of the terrible explosion caused by the nitro-glycerine oil; he thought it was an earthquake; he saw three dead persons and a number wounded.

Mr. Boardman, counsel for defendant, took the ground that defendant believed that the nitro-glycerine oil was perfectly safe for transportation up to the time of this explosion. All the parties in any way connected with the concern had come there frankly without waiting for prosecution, and told all they knew about the case. It had been demonstrated that nitro-glycerine was safer for transportation than gunpowder. The manner in which that package which went to San Francisco had been deemed safe, and the defendant was at the time of the shipment absent, having been at Lake Superior, so that in no way could he be charged with doing anything, and certainly not with any intent to do anything, nor to induce others to do anything that was calculated to injure his own business, and still less to destroy life, limb or property.

Judge Dean, on behalf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, argued that Otto Burstenbinder was immediately responsible for the care and disposal of the nitro-glycerine oil which he kept and sold. Judge Shipman had said, in his charge to the Grand Jury, that it was not necessary to prove motive in this very case. It was one of those cases into which malice did not enter.

The Commissioner reserved his decision.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The case of Carl Noelle was called up for examination yesterday. The prisoner was not produced, and the case was adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock.

THE LEGAL-TENDER QUESTION.

Important Decision by the General Term of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District of the State of New-York.

The Buffalo *Courier* publishes an important decision by Judge **Daniels**, of the Supreme Court of the Eighth District, in the case of **Kempton vs. Brown.**

The facts in this case are briefly as follows:

On the 14th day of May, 1859, the defendant loaned to the plaintiff $1,800, to secure the repayment of which on the first of July, 1864, with semi-annual interest, the plaintiff executed to the defendant his bond, conditioned for the payment of that sum "in gold or silver coin, lawful money of the United States of America," together with a mortgage upon land in Orleans County, subject to a similar condition. The interest was paid up to July, 1864. On the 13th of August, 1864, the plaintiff caused to be tendered to the defendant the amount of the mortgage and accrued interest to that time, in United States legal tender treasury notes, and demanded a discharge of the mortgage. At the time of the tender, one dollar in gold or silver coin, such as is described in the bond and mortgage, was equal in market value to two dollars and fifty cents in such notes as were tendered in satisfaction of the mortgage. The main question which this case presents is "whether such a tender is effectual to discharge such a mortgage."

The defendant insists that it is not, and rests his defence upon the ground "that the mortgage being by its terms payable in gold and silver coin, could not be satisfied by a payment in 'greenbacks.'"

Judge **Daniels'** decision directed judgment to be entered for the plaintiff, adjudging the mortgage paid, and that it be satisfied of record. He said:

"That the covenant of the plaintiff in the bond and mortgage should be construed to be an obligation for the payment of money merely, and not for the delivery of eighteen hundred gold or silver dollars, is settled by authority in this State. The question was very clearly presented in a case entirely analogous to the present one, and disposed of against the position of the present defendant. The action there was upon three notes, similar in form, by one of which the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff $79 50 on the 1st day of August, 1822, in salt, at 14 shillings per barrel, in good boating order. Upon the trial of the action the Jury found a special verdict upon the principle that they were to be governed by the number of dollars and cents specified in the notes, and not by the fair cash value of salt per barrel at the time when the notes became due. The Court of Common Pleas gave judgment upon the verdict on this principle, which the Supreme Court reversed. The case was then taken to the Court of Errors, where the judgment of the Supreme Court was reversed, and that of the Common Pleas affirmed, **Phiny vs. Gleason**, 5 Wend., 394. This decision necessarily settled the demand in that case to be a debt, when the defendant had failed to deliver the salt, in which he had agreed to pay it. There is no difference in principle between that case and the present one; for it is not material what the debtor agrees to pay in, provided the agreement be that he will pay a sum certain. In that case the debtor had agreed to pay the money mentioned in salt at fourteen shillings per barrel; in the one at present under consideration, to pay $1,800 in gold or silver coin. The conclusion was the same in a case decided in Connecticut, where the debtor promised to pay $250 in cotton at thirty cents per yard; for it was there held that the sum of money only could be recovered in the action. (**Brooks vs. Hubbard**, 3 Conn. 58, **Fletcher vs. Derrickson B. Bosworth**, 181.)

It can make no difference in the application of the rule prescribed by the statutes, that the bond and mortgage were executed before their enactment, for the rule is a general one, allowing all debts to be discharged by that which may be lawfully tendered at the time the payment of them may be made. When the consideration of this rule was incidentally before the Supreme Court of the United States, in an action for the equitable equalization of certain rents, made a statute of the State of Virginia, Chief-Justice **Marshall** stated it to be the law of the contract that all moneys accruing under it which were not received during the currency of paper, would be payable in such other money as might be current at the time of payment. "According to the law which existed when the deed was executed, that consideration would be payable only in gold and silver coin, when gold and silver coin should become the only currency of the country." (Faw *vs.* Marsteller, 2 Church; 10, 1 Curtis, 428, 436-6.)

This principle has been applied to the payment of debts contracted before, as well as those contracted since. Treasury notes were declared a legal tender, even though the laws of the contract provided for their payment in specie, or gold and silver coin. Before the enactment of those statutes all debts were payable in gold or silver, when they were not expressly agreed to be otherwise. And where the contract expressly rendered them payable in gold or silver, it duly expressed what the law without that as explicitly implied. They have accordingly been regarded and construed as being in substance the same, whether that intent was expressed or merely left to be implied by law. Congress has intervened by means of these statutes, and for the purpose of promoting the paramount interests of the country, so far defeated that intention as to allow all private debts to be paid with treasury notes. The obligation to receive them is no higher in one case than it is in another. It applies to all in the same manner. Accordingly the Supreme Court of Iowa held that a note, dated in October, 1860, for $700, payable in United States gold, could be lawfully and properly paid by the payment of that amount of treasury notes. (Waimbold *vs.* Schliiring, 16 Iowa R. 244.) And the District Court of the County and City of Philadelphia, that a bond for $28,000, "in specie, current gold and silver money of the Unitdd States," could be discharged by treasury notes in the same manner. (Shoenberger *vs.* Watts, vol. 10, Am. Law Reg. 553.)

Verdict Against an Oil Company—Question of Fraud.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—MAY 17.

Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

Cortlandt Kelsey vs. The Northern Light Oil Company.—This suit was brought to recover damages in the sum of $1,000 interests and costs, under the following circumstances: The plaintiff took one hundred shares of the Company's stock at $10 per share, and he now alleges that he was deceived in the purchase of the stock by a certain prospectus; that but for having read the prospectus he would not have subscribed for the 100 shares. He avers that the fraudulent prospectus set forth that certain persons, and, among others, George A. Boyce, Avis, Plumer & Co., of No. 63 Pearl-street, in this City, had organized a Company, under an act of the Legislature of this State; that they were the owners in fee of ten or twelve lots of land located on Oil Creek, in the County of Venango, Penn. That among the lots in question were included four-ninths of the oil in three acres of the "Smith Jones" farm, and one-fourth of the oil of the "Hammond Well" and "Widow McClintock" farm.

The lots, the plaintiff says, the Company never secured a title to, or, if they did, it was defective. The plaintiff claimed damages for the alleged fraud as well as for the money he actually expended. The Court decided on the trial that he must be limited to the amount actually paid by him, with int rest.

The defendants insisted that the prospectus never was the act of the Company, but of individual stockholders, seeking to sell their stock; and that the stock was not purchased of the Company, but of Avis, Plumer & Co., who were large holders of the stock; further, that the misrepresentations were not material, nor calculated to injure the plaintiff, and were not inducing causes of his purchase.

The Court held that the subscription of the plaintiff constitutes a contract between him, and the Court thought it might have been completed through another party, and if the Jury believed that the prospectus intended to state that the Company actually held the lots at the time that they were bound to make the representations good.

The Jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of $1,103 17, the full amount paid for the 100 shares of stock of the Northern Light Oil Company, with interest. On this verdict the Court, on motion, granted an allowance of five per cent.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Stewart, Rich and Woodford; for defendants, Messrs. Scudder & Carter.

Should Passengers on City Railroads Alight while the Cars are in Motion, After Giving Conductors Notice to Stop?—Important to Railroad Passengers.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 16.

Before Chief-Justice Robertson and Monell and Garvin, J. J.

Mettlestadt vs. The Ninth-avenue Railroad Company.—In this case it appears from the testimony that the plaintiff and a boy about his own age got on one of the defendant's cars at Lispenard-street, to be taken to Forty-third-street. Each of them paid his fare. When they arrived at Forty-third-street the plaintiff and his companion requested the conductor to stop at that place and let them off. This the conductor refused to do; after which the plaintiff's companion got off while the car was in motion, going at a slow rate of speed. When the car arrived at about the middle of the block between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, the plaintiff also attempted to alight from the car, and, as he did so, the conductor took off his cap and struck at him with a whip; and as the plaintiff tried to avoid the blow, he fell, was run over and injured.

On the trial before Mr. Justice Jones, the complaint was dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff was himself negligent in attempting to alight from the car before it was stopped. An appeal was thereupon taken to the General Term. Mr. Ira D. Warren, counsel for the plaintiff on the appeal, insisted that it is not negligence for a passenger to alight from a street car while it is in motion when he has previously notified the conductor to stop, and he refuses to do so. That the defendants by their own conduct, in refusing to stop the car when requested were, by their agent, guilty of gross violation of duty; that they, having been guilty of negligence or something worse, through their agent, the conductor, thereby induced the action of the plaintiff in getting off the car while in motion, they (the defendants) cannot now attribute negligence to the plaintiff. The author of a wrong, who has put a person in a position in which he has no right to put him, cannot take advantage of his own illegal act. Counsel for plaintiff also claimed that the question whether or not the plaintiff, under all the circumstances, acted with the ordinary care and prudence, was one of fact solely for the Jury, and the Court erred in not submitting it to them.

Mr. Ashmead, for the defendants, insisted that attempting to alight from a car while it was in motion, was of itself conclusive evidence of negligence; that if a person were injured while alighting under such circumstances, he could not, and ought not, to recover as against the Railroad Company; that if the defendants or their conductors refused to stop and allow a passenger to alight when being requested to do so, the passenger could sue the Company for damages resulting from such refusal; but that when a passenger attempted to alight from a car while in motion, whether he had previously requested the conductor to stop or not, he took his life and limbs into his own keeping; in other words, he took all the responsibility, so that in law he was guilty of such negligence as would defeat any action for injuries he might bring against the Company.

The decision in the case is reserved.

Damages Resulting from the Fall of a Building—The Catastrophe at Hecker's Bakery in 1862.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II—MAY 17.

Before Justice McCunn and a Jury.

George St. T. Seabrook vs. John Hecker.—On the evening of the 19th of November, 1862, a building in course of construction by the defendant Hecker, near the corner of Monroe and Rutgers streets, suddenly fell with a great crash, and buried under the bricks and mortar a portion of the plaintiff's two-story frame building, with the contents, situated immediately in the rear. One of Seabrook's children was killed outright; he (plaintiff) was at supper at the time with his wife. She escaped with slight injuries, but he was buried up to his waist in the *débris*, and remained in that condition for seven and a half hours, when the Police and firemen effected his release by drawing him out with a rope. He was found to be much injured in body, his lower limbs paralyzed, and he continued so for months. The plaintiff, in his complaint, claimed $15,000 damages for injuries to his person, and also for the loss of nearly his entire stock of cigars. He was engaged in the business as a dealer and manufacturer.

The suit was commenced in January, 1863, and tried before Justice Moncrief in the latter part of that year. Upon that trial, when the plaintiff rested his case, the counsel for the defendant moved the Court for a nonsuit, on the ground that the plaintiff had not shown any negligence, want of skill or care, in the construction of the ovens. The Court at that time granted the motion, and dismissed the complaint. Plaintiff thereupon took the case to the General Term of the Superior Court, and after argument it was decided that a new trial must be had, on the ground that the Justice at the Trial Term should have submitted the question of negligence on the part of defendant, in the construction of his building, to the Jury, as a matter of fact for them to pass upon. Hence we have this re-trial. The main question submitted now was whether defendant, in the construction of his four-story building for ovens, was negligent in regard to the manner of doing it, or the material employed in construction. The trial occupied three or four days, and resulted yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000. The Court, on motion, granted an extra allowance of $100. For plaintiff—Wm. A. Coursen, Esq. For defendant—Ex-Judge Pierrepoint, B. V. Abbott, Esq., and Ambrose Monell, Esq.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 16.

By Justice Barnard.

John K. Meyers et al. *vs.* Israel Reitterman and six other plaintiffs; motion to discharge the defendants from imprisonment denied. Jonath Ackroyd *vs.* Edmund Ackroyd; motion denied. Joseph Cohen *vs.* Emanuel Adler; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 16.

By Justice Jones.

Thos. Dermot *vs.* Jerome Gage; motion granted and reference ordered. D. D. Kelly *vs.* John Moodinger; injunction vacated with $10 costs. George W. Shaffer *vs.* James Van Norden, Henry Clews *vs.* Morris Hollander, Timothy McDonald *vs.* Jas. Kelly, George W. Drees *vs.* Dernio, Francis McGuinn *vs.* The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company; motions granted.

By Justice Monell.

Charles Brinck *vs.* The New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company; case settled; papers in the Clerk's office.

By Justice Garvin.

Thomas Thatcher *vs.* John J. Hannah; papers in the Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 16.

By Judge Cardozo.

In re Lewis Levy; prayer of the petitioner granted. Keller *vs.* Grot; bail reduced to $100. Goldschmidt *vs.* Smith; motion granted on payment of $7 costs. Lewis *vs.* Woods; motion denied without costs. Kauffman *vs.* Hills; referee ordered to ascertain facts. Berky *vs.* The German Reformed Church; motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

King *vs.* Van Clief; defendant may answer in five days upon payment of $5 costs and consenting to a reference if plaintiff so elect. Brintnall *vs.* Shipman; motion granted, no costs. Finck *vs.* Finck; motion denied, with leave to plaintiff to renew upon affidavits showing her inability to labor as claimed by defendant, and without prejudice to any further application.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 17.

By Justice Jones.

William Crowell *vs.* John Mack and another; motion granted. James Fetterich et al. *vs.* Peter Algie; order granted. Dayton H. Badgley *vs.* Harriet Badgley; motion granted and cause referred. Patrick Callaghan *vs.* John Kellogg et al.; cause referred to a referee; see memorandum with Clerk at Special Term. The Same *vs.* The Same; motion to refer all the issues denied; see memorandum. John Boardman *vs.* Thos. Gregan; motion to put off the cause for the term granted, on payment of $10 term fees and witnesses' fees. If plaintiff desires it, cause to go over to the October term; papers in the Clerk's office. Hursch Edelmuth *vs.* James Morgan; motion discharging the defendant granted with $10 costs. Wm. G. Zeim *vs.* Israel Ritterman; motion to reduce bail denied with $10 costs; papers in the Clerk's office. Silas E. Burrows *vs.* Daniel Low; motion granted. James Cooly *vs.* John Pfeifer; motion granted. Samuel Lyons *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 17.

By Justice Barnard.

Alexander E. Hosack et al. *vs.* Samuel H. Rokenbaugh et al.; decree granted.

By Justice Sutherland.

John H. Hardt et al. *vs.* Andrew A. Browne et al.; findings of fact, &c., and form of judgment settled.

Notice to the Bar.

Supreme Court Chambers, May 16.—Notes of issue for the third Monday of May—Chambers motion calendar—must be filed with the Clerk at Chambers on or before Friday, May 18, at 12 M. If they are not filed by that time they will have to go over to the first Monday of June.—By order of the Court. William C. Conner, Clerk.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Held by Justice **Clerk**, on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street. Demurrers Nos. 25, 23, 16. Issues of law and fact. Calendar unchanged.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part II.*—Held by Justice **Mullen** in the General Term Room. Short causes. Nos. 2799, 1242, 1751, 2682, 2654, 2382, 1016, 2230, 2424, 2728, 2752, 2754, 1313, 2515, 2668, 2734, 2484, 2505, 2793. *Part III.*—Held by Justice **Mullen**, at No. 73 Duane-street. Nos. 495, 1439, 645, 861, 903, 1471, 821, 373, 79, 311, 843, 969, 971, 973, 1067; 47, 261, 1087, 1091, 1119.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Held by Judge **Brady**. Nos. 1119, 1558, 977, 1510, 1551, 1572, 1573, 553, 1305, 1474, 1378, 1053, 1554, 1555, 1556. *Part II.*—Held by Judge **Cardozo**.—Nos. 1025, 1585, 1591, 1594, 1400, 1336, 1596, 1597, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1604, 1606, 1607, 1608.

Superior Court—Trial Terms.—Both parts adjourned to next Monday.

The Thirty-sixth-street Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The trial of Henry Otto Claus, indicted for the murder of Carson, was continued on Wednesday.

James T. Brady summed up at length on behalf of the accused. He took the ground that the good character of the prisoner, and the testimony which had been given, showed conclusively his guiltlessness. The three witnesses who were present had made the most of their opportunity when locked up together to arrange their story; that they were contradicted in small matters by conclusive testimony sufficient to overthrow their credibility. He claimed that the evidence was not enough to show that the prisoner struck the death-blow, but if it did it was clearly established that he was first assaulted and knocked down, using the sword only in self-defence, and after it was freed from the cane by its being broken in the affray.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant-District-Attorney, in summing up for the people, addressed the Jury as follows:

You are twelve men, selected by the Commonwealth on the one hand, and the prisoner on the other, to determine, under the sanctity of your oaths, the most important issue which can, under any circumstances, be presented for human adjudication—the issue of life or death. You are the sole and sworn arbiters of this momentous question; and it may, peradventure, be that some of you are called upon for the first time in your lives to discharge this solemn duty. The eyes of the community, whose rights have been violated by this deed of blood are now upon you, and the fears alternating with the hopes of the unhappy prisoner hang, as it were, upon your very lips. Let no false sensibility influence your judgments. Your duty is to be just—your object simply the development of truth. Look to the evidence in this case, analyze it with a scrutiny worthy of your position as jurors, sworn to maintain, without prejudice or bias, at all hazards, the truth, and in thus vindicating the truth, to maintain the supremacy of the law. You are to look neither to the right nor to the left in determining your verdict. The great and only lever of thought and action in this case is the testimony as it has been presented to you. Let your verdict, gentlemen of the Jury, be in accordance with the facts. The rights of the prisoner at the bar have, indeed, been well guarded. He has brought to his aid no mediocre legal talent. His counsel, it is universally admitted, is "*Primus inter pares*"—the first among his peers; and his brethren of the bar, who know him so well, concede to him unsurpassed ability, great legal acumen, and an eloquence which it is, indeed, difficult to resist. But, gentlemen, even these high and ennobling attributes of mind must occasionally give way to the majesty of truth. We have here to deal with stern and definite facts. Gentlemen of the Jury, Henry Otto Claus is on trial for murder, being charged with having willfully and maliciously taken the life of Charles Carson, on the morning of the 19th day of December last. Let me here present to you three interrogatories: first, are the facts as developed in the trial of such a character as to justify the People in claiming a verdict of guilty of murder? or, secondly, does the evidence show that he is guilty of manslaughter only; or, thirdly, upon the evidence should the prisoner be acquitted? These are, indeed, grave questions, and it is solely your province to pass upon them. Let us now endeavor to reach the truth by a brief but searching analysis of the evidence as sworn to before you.

Mr. Bedford here recapitulated the facts and argued that on the evidence the People were justified in claiming a verdict.

In concluding his argument, he said: It is now, gentlemen of the Jury, for you to determine whether, from the evidence which has been laid before you, Henry Otto Claus, the prisoner at the bar, with the intent to do so, and without justification did on the 19th day of December last, inflict a stab-wound in the left-breast of Charles Carson, causing the death of said Carson. This is the simple, naked question, stripped of all collateral and irrelevant issues. This is the question which, under the solemnity of your oaths, you are to decide—a question of momentous import to the prisoner, for on that decision rests his only earthly hope for escape from an ignominious death. The law, it is well to understand, is not vindictive, but it is just; and it declares in emphatic language, as one of the great conservative principles on which all human legislation is based, that he who, with malice aforethought, wets his hands with a brother's blood, shall in return yield up his own life! Society demands and the law, which, remember, is the exponent both of wisdom and justice, has granted this protection against the evil deeds of the murderer. Gentlemen, I leave the case with you. Do your duty as men, sworn to develop the truth as far as human and unbiased judgment will enable you to do so, and you will have the approval of your own consciences and the respect of all law-abiding citizens.

The Court charged the Jury on the points necessary for them to observe in deliberating as to their verdict. He said that if the story of the prosecution was true, and the prisoner in sudden anger intentionally killed the deceased, it was murder in the second degree. The Judge then charged as to what constitutes manslaughter in the third and fourth degrees. If, the sword being drawn, the prisoner accidentally fell against the accused, or the accused fell upon the sword in the scuffle, it was accidental or excusable homicide; but if the accused had reason to believe that he was in danger of great injury, and could not escape it, then it was justifiable homicide, and the jury should find for the prisoner.

The Jury then retired, and remained out all night. Yesterday morning they came into Court and stated that they had been unable to agree. They asked to have the testimony of Steinhaus read to them, which was done. In another hour they came back into Court with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

William Coulter, indicted for the murder of Philip Kraemer, a private watchman, on the 14th of February, in Thirty-first-street, while engaged in committing a burglary, was tried and acquitted. The prisoner was then remanded for trial on an indictment for burglary referred to.

To-day sentence will be passed upon John O'Brien, who was convicted last week, and Henry Otto Claus, who was convicted yesterday.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

George Clifton, indicted for grand larceny, and who, on his preliminary examination, said "the charge is false from beginning to the end," pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 17th of April stolen from Henry Hardy, No. 2 Henry-street, clothing of the value of $50. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Galvin, indicted for felonious assault and battery, was tried and acquitted.

Luke Lahey, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of an assault with dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. Luke took the liberty of putting his hand into the vest pocket of Hugh Harden, of No. 18 Pitt-street, on the morning of April 29, and taking therefrom the sum of $2 75. Judgment was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

Kate Foley pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Kate was a servant in the family of Samuel W. Smiler, of No. 265 Fifth-street, and on the 14th of April appropriated to her own use and possession a large quantity of "good clothes" belonging to her mistress, which she sold to a Mrs. Jackson, at No. 248 Broome-street. Kate was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Anson Spencer, indicted for grand larceny from the person, pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person. Anson is one of the well-dressed gentry who pick pockets of passengers in street-cars and omnibusses, and whose outward appearance is calculated to throw people off their guard. On the 10th of May he was practising his tricks on a Third-avenue car, and took from its fastenings and resting-place the double-case silver watch of William Huntington, of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets. After stealing the watch he jumped off the car, jumped on to another car going down town, ran through it, jumped off from the front platform and ran down Twenty-first-street, pursued by a policeman, who caught him. On his preliminary examination he said he was 23 years of age, was born in Oneida, N. Y., and was a book-keeper. He was remanded for sentence.

Julia Gilder, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 9th of May stolen from Kate Wood, of No. 105 West Twenty-fifth-street, a quantity of bed linen of the value of $56. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Thomas Golden, indicted for robbery in the first degree, was tried and convicted of an assault with intent to commit robbery, having, in company with Patrick Devlin and Michael Gaffney, assaulted and beaten John W. Pickett, a car driver in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company, on the 2d of April, and attempted to rob him of his watch, chain and money, all of the value of $27. Yesterday he pleaded guilty to an indictment for robbery in the first degree on another indictment, and was remanded for sentence.

Michael Gaffney and Patrick Devlin pleaded guilty of robbery in the first degree, having on the 2d of April assaulted and stolen from Patrick Hand a coat and pair of pantaloons. They were sentenced to the State Prison for ten years each.

John Duffy, indicted for grand larceny on a charge of stealing a horse and trappings of the value of $408, from Nathan J. Hale, of Connecticut, on the 21st of April, was tried and acquitted.

George Davis, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences on the charge of having on the 5th of March represented himself as an employe of the Hudson River Steamboat Company, in the store of Jenkins & Edsall, and on his representations obtained a quantity of rags and some canvas, was tried and convicted. He was remanded for sentence.

Bridget Wilson and Alice Keegan, indicted for grand larceny, were tried and acquitted. Bridget and Alice met Mr. John Nevin, of No. 290 Tenth-avenue, on the street, on the evening of May 1, cultivated his acquaintance, and accompanied him to a den in Cherry-street, where, during the night while he was in bed, it was alleged one of the accused took from his pocket the sum of $1,600.

Louis Siebring, indicted for grand larceny of money, on the charge of stealing $70 from Charles A. Vuellemin, of No. 167 West Twenty-ninth-street, on the 29th of April, was tried and acquitted.

Levi Blankenstein pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having effected an entrance to the premises occupied by John Nagle, at No. 215 William-street, on the night of the 9th of May, and stolen therefrom cigars to the value of $260. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, for the People.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Morris Smith, grand larceny of money.

Same *vs.* George Rothermel, grand larceny of money.

Same *vs.* Geo. W. Humbert and Henry K. Clinton, grand larceny.

Same *vs.* Geo. W. Humbert, grand larceny, 2 cases.

Same *vs.* John C. Wallis, grand larceny.

Same *vs.* Eugene C. Lockwood, grand larceny.

Same *vs.* Thos. Gahun and Robt. Paterson, grand larceny.

Same *vs.* James Woods and Geo. Brown, attempted grand larceny.

Same *vs.* Patrick McGinn, grand larceny of money.

Same *vs.* John Vaughan and Thomas Rooney, violation barrel act.

Same *vs.* Francis McCormick, burglary 3d degree.

Same *vs.* James Dunn and Patrick Williams, rape.

Same *vs.* James Martin, rape.

Same *vs.* Peter Hanley, assault and battery and felony.

Same *vs.* James Martin, assault and battery.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

FIRST CONVICTION UNDER THE EXCISE LAW.

Charles Otto, proprietor of the liquor-store No. 21 Baxter-street, was charged with selling liquor without a license, and also with violating the law against selling liquor on Sunday. Policeman Ignatz Weber, of the Sixth Precinct, said that on Sunday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, when patrolling his post, he saw a light in the defendant's bar-room. The side door to the bar was open, and witness entered and found Otto behind the bar and two men in front of it; each had a glass of beer in his hand.

Roundsman Ryan told the same story.

Judge Kelly—Have you a license?

Prisoner—No, Sir.

Judge Kelly—Well, what is your defence?

Prisoner—I thought I had the right to give as much beer to my tenants as I pleased.

The Court made inquiry of the Police as to the character of the men that went into the house, when it was found that it was largely patronized by thieves, and that Otto had tried to get a license and had failed. He was found guilty and fined $50, which he paid.

ANOTHER CASE.

Herman Braking, proprietor of the Sonne Hotel, in Pearl-street, was also charged with selling liquor on Sunday.

Policeman Richard J. Shannon was the complainant. On Sunday evening last as he was patrolling his post he saw a number of men pass in and out the front door. He went into the place and found a number of men at different tables imbibing lager. Witness said he would have to arrest defendant, who replied that he was only giving the beer to his boarders who had just come from Jersey and were thirsty.

Judge Kelly—Do you know if the men you saw there were boarders?

Witness—I don't; the place is called the Sonne Hotel.

Judge Kelly—Was that the dining-room?

Witness—No; the dining-room is down stairs; I know he has got no license.

Defendant—What he calls the bar-room is the only sitting-room I have for my boarders, and I thought I had a perfect right to give them lager; there are none of them here; I have kept the place 30 years and never was in trouble before.

Owing to the good character that the house sustained defendant was fined only $30. Judge KELLY, however, remarked that a second offence would be punished with imprisonment as well as fine.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Timothy Manning pleaded guilty to assaulting John McDonald, while the latter was walking along the street with a friend. Witness said the first notice he received of prisoner's intentions was a knock down blow, and when down he was kicked all over the body. When trying to get up the prisoner fell on the top of him and bit his nose, and said, "I'll take Richmond out of you." It came near being a case of mayhem. Prisoner said it was a mistake, and when asked to state how he came to make it, he said he had been a member of the Seventy-third Regiment, New-York, and that at the battle of Fair Oaks he was taken prisoner and locked up with others in Richmond prison. One of the men in the Libby prison turned traitor, and gave the Confederate authorities such information as led to much harsher treatment than they would otherwise have received. Manning told the traitor that if he ever met him out of Richmond he would get even with him. On the night in question, looking across the street and seeing McDonald, he supposed it was the Richmond traitor, and without waiting to make sure that he was right he committed the assault. He was sentenced on his plea to three months' imprisonment and fined $25.

A TEN-DOLLAR NAP.

Adam Adolph, a German, was charged with assaulting Officer Simon Elder, under the following circumstances: Witness, while walking along his post, was called in by the landlady of No. 139 Bowery, to eject a man who was lying on the sofa and wouldn't get up. When told by the officer to get up, he said, "Give me time to get ready." He got up, sat down again, and the officer then told him that he couldn't wait all night for him. When witness got his prisoner on the stoop the assault was committed. The officer did not bring the landlady to court to show what length of time the prisoner had lain on the sofa. He wasn't disorderly when the officer entered. The defendant was found guilty and fined $10.

A HOUSE SNEAK.

A boarding-house thief, who gave the name of Joseph Joseph, was charged with robbing his landlady of sheets, pillow-cases and counterpanes of the value of twenty-five dollars, on the 19th of March last. He went to the boarding-house on the 14th of March; on the afternoon of the 19th he took two friends up to his rooms, and at 7 o'clock the two accomplices took as much out of the house as they could carry. Joseph followed the thieves, gave the key of his room to complainant, and told her to put some more coal on the fire in the course of the evening. When she went up with the coal she found the clothing gone. Nearly two months after she saw the thief in the street, when he attempted to escape, but a mob of fifty soon gathered at his heels and the Police secured him. Guilty—Penitentiary six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 17, 1866.

$10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	101¾	100 Quicksilver	52½
2,000 do	101⅝	100 do	52½
3,000 do....2d call	101¾	300 do	52
1,000 U.S.6s 5-20s C.'64	102	10 do	53¾
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	102	200 do....2d call.b30	52¾
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	102⅝	100 Mar. Pref.	20¾
2,000 do....2d Ser.	102½	100 At. Mail S. Co	129½
5,000 do....2d call	102½	100 do	130
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. New Issue	100¼	300 do....2d call	129
2,000 N. Car. 6s	84¾	100 Boston Water P.	41¾
20,000 Missouri 6s	74¾	1600 New-York Cen.	93⅞
10,000 do	74¾	300 do	93¾
10,000 do	74¾	400 do....b10	94
8,000 do....2d call	75	400 do....2d call	94
3,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	75½	200 do	94
8,000 do....2d call	75½	500 Erie R.	73¾
16,000 Tenn. State 6s	90¾	100 do	73⅝
1,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	106¼	200 do....s5	73¾
28,000 O. & M. Cer.	27¾	100 Hud. R. R.	110
300,000 do	28	400 Reading R.	107¾
20,000 do	28¾	200 do....s10	107¾
2,520 Ohio & M.Cer.P.	76	1000 do	107¾
5,000 Erie 3d M.	98	100 do....2d call	107¾
3,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	88	50 Mich. Cen. R.	109¾
1,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st	88	1500 Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d	75¼	700 do	79½
1,500 At. & G.W.1st M. Ohio Division	85	800 do	79¾
1,000 Mil. & St. P.1st	85	1000 do....s5	79¾
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	80	300 do....b30	79¾
179 Bk. of Commerce	109¾	200 do....2d call	79¾
18 Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	106	25 Stonington R.	102½
20 Merchants' Bank	116	200 Ill. Cen. R.	120¾
300 Canton Co.	61½	100 do....s10	118
200 do	61¾	100 do....s30	118
200 do....2d call	61¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	84½
100 Central Coal	48	500 do	84½
100 Cum. Coal P.	46¾	200 do....2d call.b10	84½
500 do	47¼	200 C. & N.W.	28½
600 do	47½	100 do	28¾
100 do	47¼	500 Chi. & N.W.P.	58½
100 do	47⅜	100 do	58
100 do....2d call	47⅛	400 do	58
100 do	47	200 Cleve. & Tol.	104½
100 West. U. Tel.	59½	300 do	104½
800 do	59¾	200 do....2d call	104¼
5 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	108	50 C., Bur. & Quin.	116
100 do	107½	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	37½
100 Wyom. Val. Co.	35¼	100 do	38
600 Cary Improve't	15½	100 P., F. W. & C.	98¾
200 do....s10	15½	200 do	98½
200 do....s10	15¾	100 Alt. & T.H.	34
		150 Chic. & Alt.	97
		100 do	96½
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70¼
		100 do	70

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	101¾	100 Mar. Min. Pf.	21¾
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	102	300 do	21
10,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	102⅝	300 Boston W. P.	42
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	28¾	100 N. Y. Cen....b10	94¼
50,000 do	28	100 do	94
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	47¼	60 Pac. M. Scrip	218
200 do	47½	200 Erie R.	73¾
300 do	47¼	400 do	73⅝
100 do....b30	47¾	400 do....s10	73¾
400 do....b10	47½	27 Hud. R. R.	110¼
180 Western U. Tel.	59¾	300 do	110
200 do....s30	59	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
100 Quick. Min. Co	52	300 do	79⅝
100 Chic. & R. I.	93⅞	500 Clev. & Pitts.	84¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$18,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	101¾	100 New-York Cen.	94¼
50,000 do....2d call	101¾	200 do	94¼
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	102	100 do	94¼
2,000 U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue	100¼	300 do	94
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser. Large	102⅝	500 do	94¼
7,000 do....2d Ser.	102½	200 Pacific M. Scrip	218
5,000 do....Third Ser	102½	600 Erie R.	73¾
20,000 Missouri 6s	74¾	100 do....b10	73⅝
40,000 do	75	200 Hud. R. R.	110½
60,000 O. & M. Cer.	28⅜	500 Reading R.	107⅞
10,000 do	28¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
50,000 do....b30	28⅜	500 do....b10	80
3,000 Mich. So. S.F.Bs.	94¾	2000 do	80
500 Cumb. Coal P.	48	100 Ill. Cen. R.	120¾
100 do....b10	48	1300 Cleve. & Pitts	84¾
400 Quick. Min. Co.	52	200 Chi. & N. W.	28½
100 West. U. Teleg'h	59¾	200 C. & N. W. P.	58¾
100 do	60	100 P., Ft.W. & Chi	98¾
500 Boston W. P.	43	200 Morris & Essex	85
100 do	42¾	100 Mar. & C. 1st P.	40
100 Ashburton Coal	16	100 Mil. & St P. Pr.b10	69¾
6 Del. & Hud. C.	143	100 Chic. & Alt	96½
200 Canton Co.	61¾	100 Chi. & Alt. Pr.	101

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 O. & M. Cer.	27¾	1200 Erie R.	73¾
10,000 do....b30	27¾	500 do....c	73¾
200 Canton Co.	61¾	600 do....s3	73⅝
400 do....c	61¾	500 do....s30	72¾
500 do	61½	800 do....b3	73¾
800 do....b3	62	100 do	73¾
400 do	61¾	1500 Reading R.	107⅜
200 do	61½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	109
300 Cum. Coal	46¾	300 M. So. & N. I.	79¾
100 do....s3	46½	100 do....s3	79¾
200 do	46¾	200 do....b10	79¾
400 Spruce Hill Coal	4¾	200 do	79¾
1200 do	5	100 Ill. Central R.	120⅛
800 do....b3	5	800 Cleve. & Pitts.	84¼
100 Quick. Min.	52½	400 do....s3	84¼
300 do	52¼	200 do....b3	84¼
100 do	52¼	100 Chi. & R.I.x-d.b10	93¾
200 N. Y. Central	93¾	300 Chic. & N. W. P.	58¾
200 do	93¾	300 do....b10	58¾
200 do	93⅞	300 do....s30	58
300 Chi. & N. W.	28⅝	300 do	58⅛
200 do	28⅝	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	98⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C....b3	28¼	200 Mar. Min. Pr	20¾
10,000 do	28¼	100 do	20¾
20,000 do....b3	28⅜	900 Erie Railroad....s3	73¾
300 Canton Co.	61½	100 do	73¾
200 do....s10	61¾	600 do....b3	73⅝
400 do....b3	62	100 do	73⅝
600 Cum. Coal	47¼	100 Hud. Riv. R.	110¼
100 do....b3	47⅛	100 M. S & N. I.	79¾
200 do....b10	47¾	200 do....s3	79½
1800 Spruce H. C.	5	300 do	79¾
800 do	4⅞	500 Clev. & Pitts	84½
700 do....s3	5	300 do....bnm	84¼
500 do....b30	5¼	400 do	84⅛
300 do	5⅛	100 Chic. & R. Is....x-d	93¾
300 Quicksilver	52¼	300 do	93⅞
400 do	52¼	300 do....s3	93⅞
200 do....s3	51¾	500 do	93⅝
400 do....s3	52	500 do....s3	93½
300 Mariposa Min.	11¾	800 Chi. & N. W.	28¾
200 do	11⅞	100 do....b15	28½
100 do....s3	11¾	300 do	28¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	94¼	400 Chi. & N. W. P.	58¾
200 do....s3	94¼	300 do....s15	58
400 do....b3	94¼	300 do	58¾
500 do	94¼	200 P.F.W.& C.	98¾
400 do....s10	94¼	400 do....s3	98⅝
800 do....s10	94		
800 do	94¼		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	28½	800 Erie R....s3	73½
10,000 do	28⅜	400 do....s10	73¾
20,000 do	28⅜	1800 do....b3	74
200 Canton Co	61¾	500 do....b10	74
100 do....b3	61¾	100 do	74
200 Cum. Coal	47⅜	1500 do	74
300 do	47¾	200 do	74
300 do	47½	800 Reading R.	107⅝
800 Spruce Hill Coal	5	400 do....b3	107⅞
100 do	5	200 M. S. & N. I. R.b60	80
200 Quick. Min. Co.	52½	100 do	80
300 do....b3	52¾	100 do....b30	80
200 do	52¾	200 do	80
300 do	52¾	800 do	79¾
100 Mar. Min. Co.P.	21	200 Ill. Cen.	120¾
100 West. U. Tel....b30	60	1800 Cleve. & Tol. R.	104¾
300 do	60	100 do....b10	104½
200 do	60¼	100 do....b10	104⅞
200 do	60½	40 Chi. & R. I....x-d	93¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	94¼	300 do	93⅞
300 do	94¼	300 do	93¾
1200 do	94¼	200 Chic. & N.W.	28¾
200 do	94¼	500 do....b60	28¾
100 do....b60	94¾	400 Chic. & N.W.P....b3	58¾
4500 Cleve. & Pitts	85	100 do	58¾
2500 do....s3	85	400 P. F.W.& C.	98¾
1200 do	85¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	69
500 do....b3	85½	100 McGr. West. R.	21

THURSDAY, May 17—P. M.

After the very considerable Gold export of yesterday, the market in the Gold Room to-day is quiet. The business done was unusually light. Some few sellers appeared at a fraction below the rates, 130¼@130½ ₱ cent., at which the Treasury supplied the demand yesterday, and the market left off at 129⅞ at the close of regular 'Change hours. The Treasury, of course, did nothing. The sums which it freely supplied yesterday will probably suffice for the export movement on Saturday next, which will include four steamers for Havre, Liverpool, Bremen and Hamburg, averaging, perhaps, three-quarters of a million each, or $3,000,000 altogether. The rates of Exchange to-day are firm at the full Specie shipping points, 110⅜ short sight on London and f.5.08¾ on Paris. We discover to-day less anxiety among our people in the Foreign trade and exchanges as to the next news than was manifested on the first reading, yesterday, of the advices by the *Java*. The *very* latest indications are esteemed as rather more favorable for the preservation of the peace of Europe; but whether this hope be well grounded or not, the fact that our United States Treasury is prepared to supply all the Gold required for export, to meet the sudden political and financial emergencies on the other side, has a marked influence upon the Foreign Exchanges. The operators in the Gold Room are not disposed to presume upon any very material advance *while the Government holds about eighty millions of Gold in its Treasury vaults.*

The amount of Gold Interest thus far paid out the present week is $1,382,000. The amount of Gold Customs received, $1,694,000.

The market for money to-day is easy at 4@5 ₱ cent. to the stock brokers. The demand continues moderate, and large surplus balances are going into Government securities at full prices; the gold-bearing stocks being rather the favorites this week on account of the advance in gold to 130 ₱ cent. The amount of 5-20s of 1862 received yesterday by the *Java* was not so large as by the *City of Paris* and the *Germania* on Monday. The price advanced to-day to 101¾ ex-coupon.

There was considerable activity on the Stock Exchange, contrary to the early predictions of dullness on account of the weather. The Miscellaneous Shares list was enlivened by the upward movements in Canton and Cumberland, and the Railway list was led by New-York Central, which advanced at one time to 94⅜@½ ₱ cent. Most of the New-York and Western Roads were firm, and Michigan Southern, among the latter, quite active at 79⅞@80 ₱ cent. At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with the figures of Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	96½	96¾	Northwest	28½	28¾
U. S. 5-20s	102	102	N. West Pref.	58⅛	58¾
U. S. 7.30s	102⅝	102⅞	Rock Island	93⅞	94
N. Y. Central	93⅞	94½	Fort Wayne	98⅝	98¾
Erie	74⅛	74¼	Cumb'land Coal	46½	47¼
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	52½	52¾
Reading	107½	107⅝	Mariposa	12	11¾
Mich. Southern	79½	80	Mariposa Pref.	21½	21
Illinois Central	120⅝	120	Canton	61½	62
Pittsburgh	84½	85	Ohio Certificates	27¾	28¾
Tennessee 6s	90¼	90¾	American Gold	130	129⅞
Pacific Mail	224	224	Bills on London	109¾	109¾
Missouri 6s	74½	75			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	109
Manhattan	132	Irving	112
Merchants'	116	Metropolitan	122
Mechanics'	115	People's	118
America	139	Nassau	105
City	200	Corn Exchange	115
Phenix	103	Continental	98¾
Greenwich	180	St. Nicholas	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	136	Marine	140
National	105	Commonwealth	100
Merchants' Exchange	114	Atlantic	103
Seventh Ward	106	Importers' & Traders'	112
State of New York	102	Park	150¾
Commerce	109⅛	Manufac. & Merch'ts	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	103	Central National	106
Ocean	98	First National	205
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	103⅛
Pacific	165	Ninth National	110
Bank of the Republic	112		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's 1883	91¼	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	101¼	Lack. & West'n Bonds	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99¾	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	99	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	63
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102¼	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	99½
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85	102¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	100	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Harlem 3d mort., '68	95	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	102
Mich. C. n.w. 1st M. 8s, '82	107	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch. 3d M.	84¼
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	85
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	88	Chic. & Alton S. F.	95
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1875	98	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	97
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	94½	Chi. & Alt. Income	86¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	102⅛	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	72
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	78½	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	98
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,732,958 84; including for Customs, $395,000; Gold notes, $373,000. Payments, $7,485,206 54. Balance, $102,257,303 65.

At the annual meeting of the proprietary of the National Bank of Commerce, on Monday last, May 14, Mr. JAMES GALLATIN in the Chair, the following figures were reported by the President and Cashier of the Bank, of the state of the Association:

Loans, averaging 19 days	$4,250,678
U. S. securities, par value	16,834,740
U. S. Deposits, at 4 per cent	2,400,000
Legal-tender Notes of U. S.	2,740,000
Gold and Silver	898,890
Real Estate	300,000
Due from Banks	238,817
Cash Items for Clearances	3,247,940
Miscellaneous	37,202
Total means of Bank	$30,948,273
Capital	$10,000,000
Reserved Surplus	2,000,000
Other Profit and Loss	878,117
Deposits	15,442,338
Circulation	2,614,585
Dividends unpaid	13,233
Total, including Capital and Profits	$30,948,273

This statement would make the Stock of the Bank worth on its books 128.78 ₱ cent., to which 3.28 ₱ cent. might be added for the difference between the par and market value of the United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 17, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 48 bbls. Ashes, 4,334 bbls. Flour, 210 bbls. and 140 bags Corn Meal, 15,180 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Oats, 427 pkgs. Cut Meats, 209 pkgs. Lard, 18 pkgs. Beef, and 135 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and quite firm, at $7@$7 12½ for Pots, and $14@$14 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23c., Maracaibo at 19c.@22c., Laguayra at 18½c.@20c., Rio at 15½c.@20½c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request and buoyant. Middlings are quoted at from 35c.@38c., chiefly within this range, ₱ lb. Sales since our last 3,400 bales, against receipts of 440 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,907
Receipts since May 1, 1866	13,449
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	295,968
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	747,517
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	448,900
Estimated stock now here	159,000

EGGS—Have been less freely offered, and have been in good demand, including State and Jersey at 19c.@20c.; Ordinary Western at 17c.@18c.; Western, by express, 18c.@19c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very slack demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 5,850 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 25@$8 15; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 10@$9 50, chiefly at $8 20@$8 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 20@$9 80 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 25	@$8 15
Extra State	8 10	@ 9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 20	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 20	@ 9 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 90	@14 25
Extra Genesee	9 90	@14 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	10 60	@17 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., in lots, at $10 65@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $8 70@$14 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $6 25@$7 ₱ bbl; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $3 85@$4 for Western, $4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls.

FRUIT—In foreign there is rather more doing, but prices are without improvement. Domestic Apples are dull and unchanged. Strawberries have made their appearance and bring from 50c. to $1 ₱ quart box. We quote Apples: Russetts, Roxbury, $5 50@$6; Russetts, Golden, $3@$4 50; Apples, common, $2@$3; Cranberries, choice, $12@$15; Cranberries, second grade, $6@$9; Green Peas, $8 ₱ bbl. Dried Fruits, with the exception of Peaches, are scarce and firm. Peaches are more inquired for in the absence of Apples. Dried Apples, new, 18c.@19c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@30c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 17c.@19c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 15c.@17c.; Cherries, new pitted, 45c.@50c.; Blackberries, 38c.@40c.; Raspberries, 42c.@45c.; Plums, 12c.@33c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and heavy. Sales since our last, 23,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $3; and No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 97@$2 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less sought after at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 58,000 bushels at 75c.@85c. for unsound, and 80c.@83½c. in store and delivered, for sound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request, including State, at 63c.@64c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 57c.@59c.; old Western at 58c.@61c. in store and delivered; new Western at 48c.@52c.; Canada at 60c.@61c. ₱ bushel; sales, 43,000 bushels. Nothing new in Rye, Barley, or Barley Malt. Prime lots of Beans are held above our quotations, but without buyers. The market remains dull and quiet. Beans, kidneys, new, $2 25@$2 50; Beans, marrows, $2@$2 10; Beans, mediums, $1 40@$1 50; Beans, mixed parcels, $1@$1 25. Peas, Canada, $1 20@$1 25; Peas, green marrowfat, $2 50@$2 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in demand at 65c.@95c., for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are inquired for at $4 ₱ thousand.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, yet steady, including New-Orleans, at 85c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@62½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive including Spirits of Turpentine, at 95c.@96c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 62½@$11 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Are in demand and steady, including Crude Whale, at $1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 50; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at 82c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet and heavy, at 27c.@27½c. for Crude, 42c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 59c.@62c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The receipts of Potatoes being light and the demand good, prices remain firm and tend upward. We quote: Mercers, $3 75@$4 50; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4 50; Buckeyes, $3@$3 25; Dyckman, $3@$3 50; Peach Blows, $4@$4 37; New Bermudas, $7@$8; Sweet Potatoes, $7@$8; Bermuda Onions, new, $5@$6; White Onions, $3@$4; Russia Turnips, $4@$4 50; Marrow Squash, $4@$5, ₱ bbl.; Pumpkins, $15@$20 ₱ 100; Bermuda Tomatoes, $1 50@$1 75 ₱ crate.

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts of Poultry are large, and prices are lower. Game is more plenty, at lower rates. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys 27c.@28c., Fowls 27c.@28c., &c.; Spring Chickens $1@$1 50, Geese $2@$2 50, Ducks $1 75@$2 25, ₱ pair; Pigeons, flight, $2 75@$3 ₱ dozen; English Snipe, $2 75@$3 ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Speculative holders have been more eager to realize on our new Mess Pork, which has again declined, closing irregular. Other kinds have been more or less nominal. Quite a lively discussion is in progress among the dealers, relative to the validity of deliveries of Summer or ice-cured Pork, on contracts. Those who have Pork to receive express their determination to accept as a good and satisfactory delivery only Fall and Winter-cured Pork, packed in new barrels. Some of them declare that they will discriminate against ice-cured Pork to the tune of 50c.@$1 ₱ bbl. The short sellers are very severe in their comments on these "declarations of policy," on the part of buyers. Sales since our last 10,300 bbls., in lots, at $30@$30 50 for new Mess, closing at $30 12½ regular way; $29@$29 50 for one year old Mess; $27 25 for new Prime Mess; $24 50@$25 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 7,500 bbls. new Mess, May, June, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $29 25@$33 75, and 1,000 bbls. sellers' option, all the year, at $28 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders and 17½c.@19c. for Hams; sales 850 pkgs. Bacon is dull, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@14¾c.; Short Rib at 15¾c.@16c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.@15½c.; Long Clear, 15½c.@16c.; Short Clear, 16½c.@16¾c., ₱ lb.; sales 80 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Lard is rather firmer; sales 850 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c., ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 900 bbls. Tierce Beef continues entirely nominal. Beef Hams continue scarce and firm at $47@$48 ₱ bbl. Sales 75 bbls. Butter is inactive at 35c.@45c. for State, and 30c.@42½c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 10c.@22c. ₱ lb. The movements in Butter and Cheese during the week Messrs. STARIN and FLOYD notice thus: "The market for Butter has shown more activity during the week past, but prices have been very irregular, the tendency being toward a lower range. Orange and Sussex Fresh Pail Butters have again declined 5c. ₱ lb., the outside rate being now 45c. for selections. Western Butters are arriving more freely, but the color is not yet suitable for shipping or packing. The receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,609 packages. The receipts of State Butter in tubs will now fall off rapidly, as farmers are making grass butter, and packing in firkins, the great bulk of which will be held in the dairy-rooms for Fall and Winter trade, as prices are now demanded that will prevent its use to any extent. Yellow Western Butter of fine quality, will, however, soon be in abundant supply, and will evidently have the advantage of the best portion of the season's trade, and as the make will be largely in excess of that of last season it will be sufficient for all the ordinary requirements of the market for the Summer months. Our State dairymen will therefore have full opportunity of indulging in their taste for speculating for higher prices, while the Western dairy interest will be quietly obtaining the highest rates ever known for Butter. A few small invoices of State Grass Butter, in firkins, have been received, and sold at irregular rates—from 46c.@50c. ₱ lb.; but no business to any extent could be transacted at these rates, and any fair quantity put upon market would cause a heavy decline. We have additional evidence that California will be in great part supplied with Butter, by her own dairymen and those of Oregon, which is taking position as a first-class dairy State, and we here take occasion to correct an idea prevailing among our dairymen, viz.: That England will require large supplies of Butter, owing to the loss of cattle by the Rinderpest. This is an error, as the loss in Milch Cows is very light, except in the Cheese District of Cheshire—and it is established that French and Canadian Butter can and will supply all the English demand, at one-half the rates now required by our own dairymen. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40	@45
North-River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40	@45
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40	@45
New-York State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	40	@41
Western—tubs	35	@37
Western—yellow, firkins	40	@43
State—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	45	@48
State—firkins, light color, ₱ lb	40	@41

The stock of old-crop Cheese has been gradually reduced to a low point, and prices have advanced, with a fair demand prevailing. The extreme haste that dairymen have made to put new Cheese on the market has caused the great majority to neglect the requirements of the trade, and the result is a serious loss in both money and reputation. The bulk of the Cheese received on the market so far has been made in a most slovenly manner, and of very inferior quality, much of it guiltless of cream, and such property is generally rejected or purchased at buyer's price. The lesson is a good one, and should teach the great dairy interest of this State that the utmost care is required in every particular, constantly exercised, or a sacrifice is the inevitable result. Orange County Skimmed Cheese, particularly, has been of the most inferior character, and generally as unfit for edible purposes as gutta-percha; the result of which is a market overstocked with unsalable trash, quotations being nominal. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ₱ lb	16	@19
Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	8	@16
Orange County—flat skimmed, ₱ lb	6	@ 8

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	23	@24
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	22	@23
Farm Dairies—first quality	21	@25

SUGARS—Are in demand at uniform prices. Sales since our last, 640 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c.; and 950 boxes Havana, at 11c.@12c½. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 87,000 lbs., at 21c.@22½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 265,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c., and 49,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 180 bbls., in lots, at $2 26@$2 26½ ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included, by steamer, 200 bales Cotton on private terms, and 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1s. 3d. For London—85 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d.

FOR SALE

ORANGE, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Possession 1st of June, the house of the subscriber, corner of Highland and Essex avs., five minutes by plank walk from Valley Depot.

THE HOUSE is 44x44, built by days' work and filled in with brick; large parlors, dining room, library, kitchen and laundry; piazza 12x44. It is a comfortable house in Winter; it is warmed by a large furnace.

THE GROUNDS are one acre, handsomely laid out in lawn, and well planted with evergreen and shade trees; 50 dwarf pear trees, strawberry bed, &c.

THE PRICE is $14,000 cash, or mortgage for one-half, and this is as low as the house could be built for.

THE LOCATION is a beautiful one, fine views and drives in every direction. This ridge is one of the coolest parts of Orange in Summer. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 34 Cedar-st., up stairs, or J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church and Worth sts., or on the premises. Trains leave foot Barclay-st. 11½ A. M., 2½, 3½, 4½, 5½ and 6½ P. M.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE De Forest Manice, situated in the town of Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., 14 miles from New-York City, and one mile east of Queens Station, on the Long Island Railroad, containing 56 acres. This place was the country seat of the late owner over 20 years, and is believed to be unsurpassed in this country for beauty and finished cultivation. The dwelling house is of wood, filled in with brick, of gothic style, very large and in fine order. The place contains large and fully stocked greenhouses, graperies, peach and other glass houses, carriage-houses and stables, and a gardener's cottage; is ornamented with several hundred choice evergreens and shrubs of full growth; contains over 2,000 full-grown pear and apple trees, and yields every variety of fruit and vegetable that can be cultivated in this climate. It is supplied with water from a large well and reservoir, yielding a never-failing supply to all the buildings and grounds. It will be sold with the house, furniture and greenhouse plants. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-street, or WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, No. 46 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE ESTATE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, 16 miles from the City, adjacent to the shore and connected therewith by stone causeway and bridge. This property is one of the most elegant and unique places in the world; perfectly insolated and beautifully wooded and watered; views unsurpassed; buildings all of stone and built in the best manner. It is not too much to say that there is no place so well located for an elegant country seat, or public institution, in the world. It will be sold at a reduced price if applied for at once, if not it will be cut up in villa sites. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR RIVERDALE STATION, formerly occupied by T. Bailey Myers, Esq., about one mile from Spuyten Duyvil Station, on Hudson River Railroad and Kingsbridge; large stone house, hot and cold water, bath-room and furnace in the house; stable, gardener's cottage and large garden; plenty of fruit and shade trees, beautiful situation and perfectly healthy; about 15 acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—An elegant private residence, furnished, at Newburgh, N. Y.; scenery unsurpassed, neighborhood select. House has 20 rooms, modern improvements; four acres of land, in lawns, fruit trees, shrubbery, plenty of flowers, a splendid garden of over an acre, over two hundred grape-vines, small fruit in abundance; stable room for four horses; cow, horses and carriages if required. Inquire of E. F. COREY & SON, No. 4 Wall-st., where photographic view may be seen.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a handsome Gothic cottage and stable, situated in New-Jersey; house and garden in perfect order; neighborhood perfectly healthy; 1 hour by rail from and hourly communication with New-York; 5 minutes' walk from depot. There are good schools and churches in the place. Terms moderate. Address L., Box No. 107 Times Office.

ELEGANT FARM NEAR GOSHEN AND Hampton, one-half mile from depot; house with 12 rooms; large barn and outbuildings; 82½ acres; orchard and plenty of fruit; 13 cows, 3 wagons, harness, mowing-machine, all kinds farming tools, wheat, rye, oats, corn and potatoes; also, 37 stock, crops, &c. Possession; terms easy. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED, (18 YEARS,) well-known hotel No. 67 Cortlandt-st. can be bought cheap for cash, as the proprietors have another business in a different part of the City. Licensed and doing a first-class business. Apply as above.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS HIS country-seat for sale, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli; for description see New-York *Times*, May 4, and *Army and Navy Journal*, Feb. 3, 1866. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway.

$10,000 WILL BUY THE JARRARD HOUSE, in New-Brunswick, two lots of ground, 26 rooms, good cellar; has a small house and stables on the same; desirable property. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—ROCKLAND COUNTY farm; 90 acres; good buildings, well fenced, plenty fruit; stock, crops, farming utensils all complete; for Brooklyn, Jersey City, or New-York property. Address GALE, Box No. 141 Times Office.

FOR SALE—SOUTHERN LANDS IN MISSISSIPPI, suitable for cotton plantations, about 4,000 acres; title perfect; for sale very cheap. Call or address OGDEN & ROBERTS, No. 10 Old-slip.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 20 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The homestead farm of Joseph Davis, deceased, late President of the Middletown Bank, situate about two miles from the large and flourishing village of Middletown, on the Erie Railway, about 60 miles from New-York; containing 167 acres; is in a high state of cultivation, with excellent buildings; fitted up as a private residence by the late proprietor, and is a first-class farm and very desirable country residence. Also, an excellent farm adjoining the above, containing 203 acres, with two sets of farm buildings and two tenant houses; has been owned and occupied as two farms. This property is situate in a most healthy section of the country, and is within 2½ hours' ride from the City, and is offered for sale by the executors to close the estate.

Inquire of HENRY C. HALSEY, No. 40 Leight-st., New-York, or of the executors, at Middletown Bank, New-York. Possession given immediately.

JAMES B. HULSE, } Executors.
JOHN G. WILKIN, }

FOR SALE—A FINE PRODUCTIVE FARM and mill, 11 miles from Richmond, Va., for sale privately. This is one of the most valuable farms in this neighborhood, being accessible to the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the house being within 10 minutes' walk from the depot; the farm contains about 273 acres, of which one-half is in good timbered land, and the other half in grass, clover, wheat and oats; there is a good comfortable dwelling on the place, with barns, stables and all the other necessary outhouses, a fine spring and well; also a grist and saw mill in good running order, water sufficient to keep them in operation the whole year, and enjoying a good patronage; the orchard is large and consists of all the best and choicest fruits; the country is one of the finest and most healthy in the State. For particulars address L. WAGNER, Richmond, Va.

SEVENTEEN VILLA SITES AND A SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, May 22, ON THE PREMISES. The beautiful property on the highlands of Navesink, N. J., recently owned by the late Col. Jones, former Sheriff of this city, half mile from the landing at Atlantic Pavilion, will be sold in lots of 4 to 12 acres each; terms easy.

They command fine views of the ocean and bay, have good boating and bathing privileges.

The *Neta*, from Barclay, and *Sea Bird*, from Chambers-st., leave at 8½ o'clock and return the same day.

Maps, &c., at L. S. Tallmadge's, No. 77 Nassau-st., and R. S. Jones', No. 117 Fulton-st.

N. B.—If stormy, will be postponed to the 23d.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm for sale, situated in Flatlands, L. I., and distant 7½ miles from Fulton Ferry. It contains one hundred acres of land of superior quality, and is under a high state of cultivation. The lawn and grounds in connection with the house, together with the fruit and other gardens, render this one of the most desirable locations on Long Island. The whole or part of the premises will be sold. Apply to L. H. MORTON & CO., No. 35 Wall-st., or to R. H. KIMBALL upon the premises. The railroad from Fulton Ferry to within one mile of the premises is expected to be running by the first of July next.

COUNTRY VILLA FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—A farm of 40 acres, in the very highest cultivation, situated near Bedford Station, Westchester County, suitable for a gentleman's residence, either Summer or Winter; together with agricultural implements, a full furnished cottage, horses, carriages, &c., all in first-rate condition. Upon the premises are carriage-house, barn, workshop, sheds, ice-house, wash-house, with Croton water, granary, dairy-house, &c. Inquire of CLARRY & REILLEY, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., New-York.

A FINE FARM OF NINETY ACRES, half mile from New-Brunswick; good two-story double house, barn and outbuildings, in good order; a good variety of choice fruit; well watered; land under high state of cultivation; first-class place. Also, handsome place of 45 acres, one mile from New-Brunswick; fine large gothic house, good outbuildings; beautiful lawn, well laid out with shrubbery and ornamental trees, and plenty of fruit. SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 51 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE AT WINNIPAUK—THREE miles from Norwalk, Conn., on Danbury Railroad, the late residence of Capt. Berry; romantic situation; house, outbuildings and grounds in complete order; spacious carriage-house and stabling, about 11 acres of land, well cultivated, plenty of fruits, vegetables, &c.; within three minutes' walk of station. For further particulars apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, No. 221 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, near depot, whence 14 trains leave daily for New-York. Good large house, with nice lawn well shaded, fine large barn, hovels, &c.; apple, pear and peach orchards and small fruit. A fine brook flows through the farm. Two pieces woodland; soil is excellent and the farm is in superior order. Will be sold low with stock if desired. Address, or call upon, R. W., No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence, 25 miles from New-York or Northern Railroad, three minutes' walk from station; good commodious dwelling and outbuilding; a commanding view, and a large supply of fruit; 9 acres of land, and more, if desired; price $9,000. Also, one containing 20 acres; price $5,000. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, HALF A mile from depot, an elegant stone house, in fine order, with improvements, commanding an extensive land and water prospect; fine lawn, walks stoned and graveled, garden, stable, and fruit. Also, a house and about four acres of land, near Mount Vernon, to rent. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT near New-York. Fine large house, with gas hot and cold water, bath and furnace; very pleasantly situate, fifteen miles from City by Hudson River Railroad; half mile from Depot. Eight acres of land, stable, &c.; fruit, woods, &c.; perfectly healthy neighborhood, first-class, near churches and schools. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm; the buildings are all new, and finished in the best style, with gas, water and furnace; the farm is laid out in young fruit trees of the choicest varieties; within thirty miles of the City, and convenient of access. For particulars address C. HOUSE, Station D, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y., HOUSE and 5 acres of land, carriage-house and stable; house two-story and attic, with wing, commanding a fine view of the river; convenient distance from the R. R. depot; abundance of fine fruit; price $15,000; if desired, horses and carriage, cows, and furniture, would be sold at moderate prices. Apply to Mr. POWELL, Ticket Agent at Tarrytown Depot.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SUPERIOR FARM AT Flushing, 1½ miles from depot; about 60 acres; admirably adapted for fruit and market culture; excellent grass land; large, modern house; substantial barn. Well located for suburban residence and fancy improvement. Good gunning and fishing in vicinity. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV., BY STANLEY DAY. Office hours from 10 to 4. Country property in Broome, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, New-York, Ontario, Orange, Queens, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester Counties; Staten Island and New-Jersey. Descriptive circular with prices upon application or mailed free.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOBOKEN, New-York, one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse-cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within 35 minutes of New-York; about four acres of land beautifully improved; large double house with modern improvements; fine water view; 5 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Will exchange for house and lot up town. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—GENTLEMAN'S residence on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, near Red Bank and a short drive from Long Branch; six acres, one acre of lawn; fine shade, terraced, down to the water's edge; bathing, sailing and fishing; $9,000. G. H. PETRIE, No. 77 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY residence and farm; will rent separate or together; farm contains 38 acres, good condition, located 1½ miles from Millburn Station on Morris and Essex Railroad, N. J.; will be sold low on easy terms. L. BROWN, No. 1 Park-place.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE VALUABLE plot of ground on northeast corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st., consisting of four full lots, now so improved as to yield a good interest, and capable of being further improved so as to make a good investment. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A FINE country residence situated in the centre of the village; house modern and pleasant; lot contains 1½ acres and its location unsurpassed by any other in the village; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. For terms, &c., apply to MOSES W. WILSON, Esq.

LINDENWALD—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 225 acres in Columbia County, will be exchanged for land in Yonkers, West Farms or Morrisania, Westchester County, on fair terms. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, or CHARLES A. BATHGATE, Fordham.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV.—BY STANLEY DAY—Office hours 10 to 4—Houses for sale at reduced prices, with possession. East 30th-st., $14,000; 48th-st., $14,000; Lexington-av., $19,000; do., partly furnished, $21,500; 4th-av., $15,000. Descriptive circulars, upon application, mailed free.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE NEWLY-built house in Waverley-st., Hudson City, fifteen minutes from Hoboken Ferry; contains seven rooms; large attic and cellar; water inside; with two lots. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, No. 300 7th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A nice farm of 40 acres; new buildings; modern style; level loam soil, well fenced; 39 miles on Long Island. Address WILLIAMSON, Box No. 138 Times Office.

A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession, at Elizabeth, Brooklyn, Newark, &c. Inquire of SMITH BROTHERS, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT PORT WASHINGTON, on Long Island, a new two-story and attic house, with 2½ acres of land, well cultivated. Apply to DAVID J. TAFF, spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE PARTLY furnished, carriage-house, stables, with garden ready made, apple orchard, &c., situated on Croton-av., Sing Sing. For particulars address WILLET McCORD, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND—Complete order; pleasant village; cheapest place for a family in the State. Price $3,000. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY house, a handsome residence in New-Rochelle; two acres; six minutes from depot. Inquire of W. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE NEAR Sufferns Depot, 1½ hours' ride from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of SETH WILKS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 135 ACRES, at Pleasantville, Westchester Co., 31 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars apply to HENRY MOORE, No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO SPLENDID brown-stone front houses, on Gates-av., near Ryerson-st.; four stories, French roof, 21x45 feet; 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements; built by days' work. AMZI HILL, No. 1,203 Fulton-av., near Grand, Brooklyn.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house for sale or to let, furnished. Apply at No. 134 Lexington-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

On BROADWAY and NEW streets, near WALL-street.
Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 BROAD-STREET.

TO LET—PART OF A NEW STORE ON Leonard-st., near Broadway; possession given immediately. Inquire of G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

LAKE MAHOPAC, PUTNAM COUNTY.

To rent, for the Summer months, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms; one of the most healthy and pleasant places in the State, five miles from Croton Falls Depot, Harlem Railroad; good boating, excellent water and pleasure grounds; also, horse, wagon-house and stable attached. Apply to Dr. CARMAN, on the premises, or at No. 117 East 24th-st., near 4th-av., after 6 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing 34 acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order, and recently built of the best material; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises, of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N.Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—SITuated on Myrtle-av., corner Lewis-st., Brooklyn. The house contains ten rooms, with water, gas, bath and all modern improvements. Grounds, comprising about two acres, are handsomely laid out in garden, lawn, shade and fruit trees. Place possesses all advantages of the country, and is within easy access of the City, being 40 minutes from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries by cars which pass the door. Apply to E. H. JOHNSON, No. 173 Pearl-st., or W. R. BUNKER, at office of Gilman, Son & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO RENT for the season, in Luzerne, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; five minutes' walk from a charming lake, surrounded by fine mountain scenery; fishing, hunting, &c., in the neighborhood; house in pleasant grounds; lawn, shade and fruit trees, &c.; terms $350, till 1st October. Address ARTHUR B. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., or, O. W. C. SCHACK, Esq., No. 30 New-st., New-York, as to locality.

AT NO. 319 4TH-AV., BY STANLEY DAY—Office hours from 10 to 4. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let on Union-square, Gramercy Park, Lexington, 4th and 5th avs.; in 9th, 17th, 18th, 48th, 49th, 54th sts.; at Fishkill, Hyde Park, Oyster Bay, Fairmount, West Morrisania, Dobbs' Ferry, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Rye, Sing Sing, Hall's Corners, Tremont, West Farms, Peekskill, Catskill, Haverstraw, Bergen and Shrewsbury.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY AND ELEGANTLY furnished, for six months or one year, on account of the owner going abroad, a handsome first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, on East 26th-st., with every convenience. It will be rented only to a private family, without children, at a very low rent, if applied for immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT BAY Ridge, suburbs of Brooklyn, containing 11 rooms, all in good repair, within half an hour of the ferry, and 100 yards of the city cars, which pass every 15 minutes; the house commands a splendid view of New-York Bay, and has 20 acres of land, barn, stables, kitchen-garden, planted, and extensive apple orchard attached. Apply to W. M. H. POWER & CRAIG, 3 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE near Mount Vernon, Westchester County; 30 minutes' steam; 20 trains; good water, churches, schools, one half mile from two railway stations; garden fine, lawn, carriage-house and stable, cow pasturage, shade and fruit trees. Apply to CHARLES LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-Court; rent $1,000.

NORWALK, CONN.—A FINE, LARGE COUNTRY residence, furnished; one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in town; extensive grounds, well shaded; excellent water; abundance of fruit; large garden and good stabling; will be let for the Summer or year; is within five minutes' walk of horse-cars. Address A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, near West Point; furnished house, with stables, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands. Terms, with gardener, $1,300 for the season. Apply to EDWD. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEAR WEST POINT.—TO LET—A LARGE furnished house, with 50 acres of land, stable, large garden, (in order,) ice-house, filled, abundance of fruit, on the west bank of the Hudson, about a mile below Cozzens' Hotel; rent, $2,000. Apply to ALFRED PELL, No. 45 William-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET OR FOR SALE—On Cebra-av., Castleton Heights; house, 20 rooms, with all modern improvements, stone stable, 10 acres of ground, lawn, orchard and garden; location perfectly healthy, view unsurpassed. Apply to CHAS. KENTGEN, No. 163 William-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with garden land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood,) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 24x38 feet, with 10 rooms. Apply to J. & H. DE MOTT, at Englewood, or on the premises to ROBERT DODGE.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN FLUSHING, Long Island, suitable for a small family, pleasantly situated; eight minutes' walk from railroad depot; possession immediately. Inquire of SILVANUS MILLER, No. 31 Broadway, second story, front office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Throg's Neck, Westchester, containing 10 rooms; carriage house, stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees. Inquire of WM. F. WARING, Security Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY SMALL COTTAGE, BARN and stable, on the Turnpike Road, one mile from the depot, at New-Rochelle; there is a good vegetable garden planted, and fruit on the premises. Apply to J. P. ROBINSON, Maine-st., New-Rochelle.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., FOR THE Summer, a new modern-built house, furnished, containing 14 rooms; five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire at the depot, Greenwich, or D. B. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., New-York.

A COTTAGE ON THE SOUND TO LET—Two hours' ride from this City; the view and bracing air unsurpassed; extensive beach; fishing, bathing and sailing. W. H. RYAN, Esq., No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 4, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., PART OF A large, new house, furnished; fine garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Address THOMAS COOK, No. 653 Broadway, or Summit, N. J.

TO LET AT NYACK—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 11 rooms, in good order; river view; a few minutes' walk from steamboat; fruit, flowers, &c. To a good tenant will be let low. Address Box No. 3,710 Post-office.

A PLEASANT COTTAGE TO RENT AT Ravenswood, 30 minutes from City Hall; two acres of lawn, fruit and shade trees. ENOCH ARMITAGE, No. 59 William-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES of the store No. 65 Liberty-st., with offices on second floor; also, the basement and sub-cellar. Apply to JOS. SMITH, No. 65 Liberty-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—Without board; private family; furniture, &c., new; gas, bath, etc.; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 28 3d-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, FROM 1ST June, a fully furnished house at Roseville, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad; 30 minutes from Hoboken. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, 51 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., FOR THE Summer months, a first-class furnished house on the Terrace, two minutes from the landing; good brick stable. Apply at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 17.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house at Cornwall, N. Y.; rent $175 a month. Inquire of Mr. JAS. M. BARRETT, No. 92 Warren-st., or of Mrs. H. C. PURDY, on the premises.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, to let to one or two gentlemen; house has gas, bath, &c.; family private; terms moderate. No. 206 East 20th-st.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, AT Boiling Spring, N. J., 35 minutes from Chambers-st., New-York, by Erie Railway. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET DURING the months of July and August; a fine location on the banks of the Hudson. Address Box No. 3 Post-office, Tarrytown, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 13 rooms, in neat order; gas and water; fruit and flower garden; stable for two horses; near ferry at Clifton, S. I. Address G, Box No. 2,048 Post-office.

STORAGE TO LET FOR FURNITURE and merchandise in the first-class storage warehouse, No. 285 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring. Apply in the store on the premises.

TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, A NEWLY FURnished house, containing seven rooms; water in the house, nice garden; only five minutes' walk from depot. Address WILLIAM W. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor, for single gentlemen, without board; terms reasonable; house convenient to cars. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A GOOD SIZED, WELL FURNISHED room to let, without board, to a single gentleman only, at No. 251 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., with bath, &c. Location good.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, to gentleman and wife, or family of adults, No. 335 2d-av., corner of 20th-st.

ALL OR PART OF THE SECOND FLOOR of house No. 289 Henry-st. to let to a small family of adults only; water and gas. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—SEVERAL DESIRABLE SMALL PRIvate stables in an excellent location, near 5th-av., at low rents. F. F. BORRELL, No. 13 East 29th-st.

TO LET—DESK-ROOM IN A QUIET FRONT office. Inquire at Room No. 1, second floor, No. 116 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. ELEGANT HOUSE. NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let, without board, to two gentlemen, on first floor of No. 179 East 34th-st.

TO LET—ROOM, WITH STEAM POWER, IN New-Haven Railroad Building, Centre-st., corner of White. Inquire of W. J. SYMS & BRO., 300 Broadway.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT BOARD—A spacious suite of handsomely furnished apartments, or a parlor and chamber, at 34 West 22d-st.

49 EAST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av., handsomely-furnished rooms, in suites or single, to gentlemen only; house first-class.

EAST 13TH-ST., WILLOW-PLACE., NO. 27, to let, furnished; $150 per month till May next. Inquire on premises.

OFFICE TO LET—WILL LET A SMALL OFfice in No. 14 Wall-st. Address G. E. B., Box No. 208 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen only at No. 28 Macdougal-st., between Charlton and Vandam.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; City and country. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF VERY PLEASANT front rooms, without board; neighborhood unexceptionable. No. 2 St. Luke's-place.

TO LET.

TO LET AT MANHASSET, L. I., FOR THE SUMMER—A first-class furnished house, with large stable, &c. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NORWALK, CONN.—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, furnished and pleasantly located, to let for the Summer; garden fruit in abundance; barn, carriage-house, &c. Full information at No. 543 Broadway, music-store.

TO LET—FOR A FEW MONTHS, A COTTAGE-built house, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Wallkill, Orange County, [illegible] For particulars inquire of E. C. PATTERSON, [illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT LAKE GEORGE, one of the most beautifully situated villas on that peerless lake, [illegible] ground some 12 acres, for three months. Apply to D. BURRELL, No. 179 Pearl-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a handsomely furnished room, without board, to gents or singly. References exchanged. Apply at No. 21 West 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES, with or without power; two floors, about [illegible] within [illegible] minutes of [illegible] ferries, in New-York or Brooklyn. EMERY PRESS COMPANY, No. 126 Water-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the neighborhood of Wall-st. and Broadway; [illegible] Apply to STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

A NEAT COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—Within an hour of New-York; [illegible] A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—MRS. WM. DARKEN, FROM NO. 46 Sands-st., now No. 34 State-st.; pleasant and central location, near Wall and South Ferries; house thoroughly renovated and improved, all the modern conditions; boarders few and select. Dinner at 6; table abundantly supplied. References exchanged. N. B.—Two or three rooms, unfurnished, with board, if so required.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING—ANY lady desiring to [illegible] medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can have every requisite with a widow lady living [illegible] For particulars address Box No. 23 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL—AND THE half of an elegant strictly first-class house can be had by a party of gentlemen, or a family of adults, who live exclusively and elegantly. Address LYLE, Box No. 162 Times Office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, in a private American family, by applying at No. 344 South 3d-av., near Erie-st., Jersey City.

BOARD CAN BE HAD BY A GENTLEMAN and wife without children in a private family, with well-furnished rooms and good board; location in 28th-st. Address S. B., Box No. 189 Times Office.

UNION SQUARE.—A SUITE OF LARGE, airy rooms on second floor, and also a few rooms on fourth floor, to rent, with board, in a first-class house, corner of 15th-st. and Broadway—entrance on 15th-st.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with single or double room on reasonable terms; also, a handsome room for a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 84 Barrow-st., corner of Hudson.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let elegant rooms to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with or without board; house with gas, bath and parlor. No. 72 West 19th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR PARTY of gentlemen, can find very pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 161 West 14th-st., one of the finest locations in the City.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a private family, for three or four gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply at No. 55 Grove-st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, in a private family up town; price must be moderate. Apply to R., Box No. 1,756 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board. Dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 51 Lexington-av., corner of 25th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family, to gentleman and wife, [illegible] or tea, at No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD—AT NO. 141 MONTAGUE-ST., Brooklyn, on the heights; superior location.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MOST ELIGIBLE LOCATION for business men; two minutes' walk from Melrose Station, West Morrisania; two large rooms unfurnished, suitable for a family of adults or two small families; also several small rooms for single gentlemen; [illegible] only thirty minutes from 26th-st., per railroad. Address WEST CHESTER, Morrisania, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS opened a commodious hotel for the accommodation of City boarders, at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., on line of Susquehanna Railroad, two hours' ride from Albany; charges reasonable. Address GEORGE RICH, proprietor, or call for circulars at No. 361 3d-av., or on Lawyer Robinson, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board and two large rooms in a private family. Those wishing a pleasant home for the Summer, and willing to pay a liberal price, can address BOARD, Box No. 57 Post-office, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE for one or two select families; the house is finely situated in the highlands, about three miles north of the Peekskill Railroad depot. For particulars apply to CYRUS W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young lady, in some good family where there are no boarders; good plain board expected and a pleasant home; moderate price only paid. Address Box No. 5,849 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or a family at Spuyten Duyvil, five minutes' walk from depot; [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON—Pleasant airy rooms with good board within a short distance from depot. [illegible] L. H. MILLER, Waller-av., or address J. E. C., Station C.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE IN Westchester County, 30 miles from City, on Harlem Railroad; [illegible] Address HOME, Box No. 86 Chappaqua Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THREE ADULTS; [illegible] Address Box No. 3,651 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE—TWO SMALL families could obtain pleasant rooms and good board in a house pleasantly situated and convenient to the depot. Address G., Rye Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOUR OR FIVE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a private house in Rahway, N. J. Address N. D. FISHER, Box No. 4,149 Post-office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—PERSONS DESIRING board in a pleasant village, can be accommodated in a private family in Ludlow, Vt. Address LUDLOW, Station A, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LADY HAS JUST RENTED for the Summer a first-class house in Orange, N. J., and can accommodate a few boarders of the right kind; such as desire a quiet home on the Sabbath, and can afford to pay good prices for excellent rooms, in a beautiful and healthy location, can address, with real name, to K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office, or apply on premises [illegible] Orange Valley Station; [illegible]

A SELECT PARTY DESIRING FIVE rooms for the Summer, can be accommodated at a large house, beautifully situated among the mountains in Litchfield County, Conn., on the line of the Housatonic Railroad; [illegible] Post-office.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—ONE HOUR from Wall-st.—A gentleman and wife, without children, can find pleasant accommodations at Orange, N. J., [illegible] in a private family. References required. Address M., Box No. 394 Orange Post-office.

BOARD—WITH DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS, may be had by one or two families in a first-class private residence, near Newark; [illegible] Address SUBURBAN, Box No. 184 Times Office.

THE BEST OF BOARD, WITH ALL privileges of a country home afforded, can be had immediately for a few gentlemen, in the healthy village of Spring Valley, Rockland County, 30 miles by railroad from the City. [illegible] No. 113 John-st.

BOARD AT BENNINGTON, VERMONT.—A family of four persons can obtain first-class board [illegible] for the Summer. No other boarders. Inquire [illegible] No. 54 Broadway.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON THE Hudson, board in a private family [illegible] Post-office.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Two or three [illegible] Miss M. L. McCLURE.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS AND board at Orange, N. J. Address Box No. 228 Orange Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HAMONASSETT HOUSE,
MADISON, CONN.

Will be opened for Summer guests May 28, 1866. The drives, fishing and bathing grounds are excellent; [illegible] Madison Depot, on Shore Line Railroad; [illegible] Hamonassett House, Madison, Conn.

THE BERKSHIRE SODA SPRINGS House, [illegible]

CHARLES T. BOTSFORD,
MARTIN HARRIS.
GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., May 8, 1866.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, ENGLAND.—This commodious hotel, [illegible] C. SCHUMANN.

JOHN MOS. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 543 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds. RAILROAD CHECKS,
PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, L'AFRICAINE, with the following cast: Gazzaniga, Orlandini, Reickard, Boschetti, Milleri, Coletti, Musiani, Pollini, Muller. Conductor and Musical Director, Sig. Muzio.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY ON MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SOLON SHINGLE, and THE LIVE INDIAN, and THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CONNIE SOOGAH. Characters by Mr. Barney Williams, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mr. Buell, Mr. O. Walcot, Miss Flynn.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Miss Ione Burke, George Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE THREE GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Miss ADAH ISAACS MENKEN as MAZEPPA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, YE FORTY THIEVES, ROBBER OF THE RHINE, WOMAN'S WHIMS, and GHOST OF A DUTCHMAN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE FRENCH SPY, THE IRISH EMIGRANT and THE DUTCH STATUE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW, THIS AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½ o'clock; BENDITO; or, THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI; INFANT DRUMMER, DWARFS, GIANTESS, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities: TAMING THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES, OUR AFRICAN POLKA, &c., &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES and PETER PIPES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 815 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MARBLE STATUES.

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Index to the Daily Times for 1865.

An Index to the New-York Times for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in 8vo form, and contains 182 double-column pages.

Not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wade submitted an amendment on reconstruction. The bill to prohibit the carriage, shipping, or transportation of nitro-glycerine on passenger vessels or railroads was passed. The resolution to appoint examiners to examine the site for a fresh-water basin for the iron-clad navy, at Portland, Me., was passed. An amendment to include New-London, Conn., was voted down. A bill to grant lands to aid the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in the State of Oregon, was passed. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was next taken up, and, after receiving some amendments, was passed. The West Point Academy bill was then considered, and an amendment adopted prohibiting the appointment either to West Point or the Naval Academy of any persons who have served in the rebel army or navy. The bill was passed.

In the House, Mr. Kasson reported bills to authorize the metric system of weights and measures, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish each State one set of standard weights and measures of the metric system; to authorize the use in post-offices of weights of the denomination of gramme; and to authorize the President to appoint a special Commissioner to facilitate the adoption of uniform coinage between the United States and foreign countries—all of which were passed. Mr. Jenckes reported a new Bankrupt bill. The bill went over till next Tuesday. The Senate bill amending the act to provide for the reports of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court was passed. The Senate joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Western Pacific Railroad was passed. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, after which communications were received from the Secretary of War and Gen. Grant, urging legislation on the subject of the army.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Jamaica to the 7th inst. are received. Col. Hobbs, whose operations against the blacks during the late disturbances made his name notorious, has committed suicide. Soon after his examination relative to the part he took in suppressing the disturbances, he began to manifest symptoms of insanity, which soon increased to such an extent as to render him totally unfit for duty. He was accordingly sent home on board an English steamer, but soon after leaving Kingston he went on deck, where he struck down the soldier keeping guard over him, and jumped into the sea. Mrs. Gordon, the widow of the late George W. Gordon, was a passenger in the same steamer with Col. Hobbs, on her way to England. Sir Henry Storks is busily engaged in putting public matters in order. He has been receiving visitors, noting all the suggestions offered to him for the future government of the colony, making himself perfectly at home among the people, without any distinction of class or color.

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton left Charleston on Sunday last for the purpose of making an inspection of the Sea Island plantations. Having accomplished that duty they will proceed to Savannah. Their report concerning freedmen's affairs in the interior of the State is said to have been forwarded to Washington. Their opinion, however, in reference to the condition of the Sea Islands will be considered of more importance than the reports they have made of other sections of the State, inasmuch as the Islands have been made the subject of much political comment. The Charleston *Courier* says: "We believe the Commissioners will give a faithful account of their observations and convictions while on this tour of inspection. They can have no object to misrepresent the true state of things, and the country looks to them for enlightenment on matters connected with the freedmen and the Freedmen's Bureau."

An attempt was made on the night of the 12th inst. to burn the City of Madison, Wisconsin. Incendiary fires were started at five different points, but the scheme was bunglingly carried out, and the Fire Department, with the help of the Police, were able to frustrate it. Several buildings, however, were burned. A letter of warning had been received by Gov. Fairchild in April, intimating that such a project was planned by some discharged soldiers, who, as the writer states, proposed in this way to balance a fancied claim of theirs against the city for bounty money.

The Metropolitan Police Bill, which has just been passed by the Tennessee Legislature, will do much to prevent the repetition of the atrocities of the Memphis riots, or the occurrence of rebel outbreaks of any kind. Its provisions apply to the Cities of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. The counties in which they are situated are made police districts, the discipline of which is placed in the hands of a Board of Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor. These Commissioners are to select their subordinates, and see that the latter faithfully perform their duties.

It is said that the Canada Grand Trunk Railway Company is taking active measures for the safety and comfort of immigrants, who are expected in large numbers, many of whom will pass through to the Western States. The building for the reception of these people, at Point Levi, is to be kept scrupulously clean; and plenty of water, and also of wholesome food on reasonable terms, are to be provided them. Especially are fresh water and needful comforts to be provided on the route, and the cars are not to be overcrowded.

The Eight-hour League of the New-Orleans Workingmen rigidly excludes negroes from membership. The black laborers were equally in favor of short time, but were denied coöperation. The whites recently struck without notifying the colored men, and were much disgusted the next day at finding their places filled by the Africans.

The drouth in many portions of New-England is causing much anxiety and discouragement among the farmers. Extensive fires have prevailed during the last week, destroying much woodland and several dwellings. About four thousand acres of valuable land in the towns of Sandwich and Monument have been burned, including large stocks of corded wood.

Some days since, Mr. J. W. Texada, member of the House of Representatives from Rapides Parish, La., got into a quarrel with his brother, Mr. T. J. Texada, and high words finally resulted in the shooting of the former by the latter. The ball passed through his body, and is pronounced by the physicians as certainly a mortal injury.

Within the past few weeks seven men have been lynched to death in the American Bottom, north of St. Clair County, Mo. The men were robbers and horse thieves. Not the slightest effort was made to find out who were the parties engaged in the lynching, but it is known that they were among the oldest and most respectable citizens of the State.

The Ironton *Enterprise* gives currency to a report of the discovery of gold in Dallas, the county seat of Bollinger County, Mo. The discovery was made on breaking a rock which was in the foundation of one of the houses that was burned during the war. It is said that on grinding up the rock some $60 worth of gold was obtained.

Congressman Wentworth, of Illinois, who is now at home, is putting his farm and other business affairs in such order as to enable him to spend the entire Summer at Washington—an indication that he does not anticipate an early adjournment of the present session of Congress.

According to the Omaha *Republican* the people of Nebraska will decide in favor of State organization by a very large majority on the 2d of June. From present indications the Constitution will receive a decided majority in nearly every county in the territory.

Judge Stickney, one of the direct Tax Commissioners of the State of Florida, has decided that all tax sales of property at Fernandina and St. Augustine, are void for want of conformity to the law. The original owners, therefore, come again into possession.

It has been widely circulated that the Mobile *Register*, the most influential paper in Alabama, edited by Hon. John Forsyth, had nominated Robert E. Lee for President in 1868. The *Register* has explicitly denied having done anything of the kind.

The remains of the seven Ohio soldiers of Gen. Mitchell's famous "railroad expedition," who were hung by the rebels, have been removed from Atlanta to Chattanooga and properly interred.

A Convention of the Unconditional Unionists of Virginia met at Alexandria yesterday. Hon. J. M. Botts was chosen President, and the Convention was addressed by Hon. Horace Maynard.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren has resigned his position of State Senator of Iowa, with the intention, as is supposed, of accepting the mission to Guatemala, which was offered him some time since.

The two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the City of Newark, N. J., was celebrated yesterday. The military procession was postponed to Tuesday next.

From San Francisco official intelligence is received of the defeat of the Liberals at Michoacan, and the occupation of Tanistaro by the Imperialists.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, we regret to learn, is not so well as when he returned to Indianapolis, but is so ill as to be confined to his bed.

The municipal election yesterday in Williamsport, Penn., resulted in the choice of Major James M. Wood (Republican) as Mayor.

LOCAL NEWS.

On the 6th inst. seven liquor-dealers were apprehended for keeping open house on Sunday. Justice Ledwith required them to find bail in $100 each, to appear for examination on the 10th. On that day Hon. John McKeon appeared for them, and George Bliss, Jr., Esq., for the Board of Excise; but Mr. McKeon interposed the objection that Mr. Bliss was attorney for the Excise Board, and could not, therefore, be the representative of District-Attorney Hall, the officer who properly has cognizance of criminal prosecutions in this county. Justice Ledwith, after taking a week to consider this point, decided yesterday that it had been well taken, and this decision having been reached, Mr. McKeon moved the adjournment of the further hearing one week. It was observed that Col. Bliss did not go near Jefferson Market Court-room yesterday, and it is understood that he will abandon the complaints in the cases to which this paragraph refers, and that the Board of Excise will content itself with withholding license from all of the defendants. Col. Bliss is to be made Deputy Attorney-General, and then, say members of the Excise Board, "we shall have somebody to prosecute, in spite of District-Attorney Hall."

A Committee of German lager-beer brewers waited upon a Committee of the Board of Excise yesterday, and urgently pressed a modification of the Board's interpretation of the Excise Law. They put in large stocks last Winter in anticipation of the usual Summer's business, and now the Excise Law, closing bars on Sunday, will diminish their sales about one-third, leaving them in Autumn with large quantities of beer which must spoil on their hands. They, therefore, ask the Excise Board to wink at the sale of lager-beer on Sundays.

A verdict of $2,000 was rendered in the Superior Court—Part II—held by Justice McCunn, against Mr. John Hecker. The action was brought by Mr. George St. T. Seabrook, to recover the sum of $15,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the falling of Hecker's bakery on the evening of the 10th of November, 1862, near the corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets in this City. The trial has occupied several days.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A resolution was adopted to provide stands of colors, at a cost not exceeding $800 each, for the following New-York regiments: First and Third Cavalry, First Artillery, First and Ninety-fifth Infantry. A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that from March 5 to April 30, 1,483 permits for show-cases, street-stands, &c., have been issued, and that the total amount received therefor was $7,188.

The divorce suit of Saxton vs. Saxton, already reported in our columns, was on again yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers. The Justice presiding concluded to set aside the decree, and to give the parties a chance, either to have the issues tried before a jury, or in open Court before him. It is understood that the parties have decided to take the latter alternative.

Treasurer Manierre, of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, has received $307,600 from licenses. About 1,300 license papers have been delivered, and Inspector Bartram has received and passed about 5,200 indorsed applications. To-day appeals are to be heard from venders who do business in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Fiftieth Police Precincts, in Brooklyn.

Nathaniel Hudson, aged 76 years, assaulted his son-in-law, Mr. James McClure, with a pistol, on Wednesday evening, wounding him in the ear. When arrested, two other pistols and a dirk-knife was found on his person. Being insane, he was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charity and Correction.

The case of Cortlandt Kelsey vs. The Northern Light Oil Company was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit—Justice Mullen presiding—by the Jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,103 17. There are several other suits commenced against the same company, pending on the same law and a similar state of facts.

The Committee of the Common Council on the proposed widening of Fifth-avenue, met yesterday. A very large attendance of property-owners was present, and the project appeared to be generally disapproved. The Committee will meet again at noon on Thursday.

The case of Otto Burstenbinder, charged with the careless shipment of nitro-glycerine oil, was up before Commissioner Betts yesterday, and argued *pro* and *con.* by counsel for defendant and counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Commissioner reserved his decision.

Yesterday in the Special Sessions the first convictions were had for selling liquor on Sunday. Herman Braking, who keeps the Sonne Hotel in Pearl-street, was fined $30, and Charles Otto, of No. 21 Baxter-street, was fined $50. Both fines were promptly paid.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Henry Otto Claus was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, and William Coulter was tried and acquitted, but remanded for trial on a charge of burglary.

There were several trials and convictions in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. To-day a number of prisoners remanded during the week will be brought up for sentence.

The Inspectors and Captains of the Metropolitan Police have prepared an ornate testimonial, which they intend soon to present to Ex-Commissioner William McMurray.

George Gladden was before United States Commissioner Osborn, charged with having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit currency, and was held for examination.

Eleven sailors of the ship *Escort*, who refused to do duty when ordered, were taken before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, and held for examination.

The dead body of John Dannemann was found hanging on a tree near the foot of Ninetieth-street, N. R., yesterday morning. The body of the supposed suicide was cut down and the Coroner notified.

Mr. David Deans, one of the proprietors of the *Sunday Times*, was robbed of $10,000, in checks and money, by a pickpocket, while leaving the Opera House on Wednesday evening.

Gold was steady, yesterday, at 130@129⅞ per cent. The Stock Exchange was generally active. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. to the brokers. Exchange firm.

Produce and merchandise were generally in very moderate request yesterday. Wheat, Corn, Pork and Petroleum were depressed and declining. Cotton, Lard and Tallow were held with more firmness. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Radicals and Restoration.

It begins to look a little as if Mr. Stevens, and those in Congress to whom his will is law, did not intend to make any provision whatever for the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their former relations with the Government. Indeed there are not wanting indications that they do not seek actually to effect amendments to the Constitution upon which they have laid so much stress, and that all the action of the Reconstruction Committee has been intended solely for the amusement of the public. That Committee has been busy for five months in taking testimony concerning the condition of the Southern States; yet not the slightest reference is made to that testimony in the Committee's report, nor is anything recommended upon which it has the slightest bearing. Each one of the amendments presented might have been reported at the beginning of the session just as well as now. Indeed every one of them *has* been reported and acted upon already, with one exception—and that one is now introduced apparently for no other purpose *but to render the adoption of the others impossible.*

The first section concerning civil rights has already become a law. The second, changing the basis of representation, was acted on early in the session. The fourth, repudiating the rebel debt, was passed as early as December. These three are brought forward anew in this report with which the Committee has been in labor for five long months, and the only new feature which they have presented is the famous *third* section, disfranchising the mass of the Southern people until 1870. A decided majority of the House desired that this should be stricken out, but Mr. Stevens declared that he "did not care the snap of his finger" for any of the others, and that if this were stricken out the whole report might be rejected. And, by the coalition of the extreme Radicals and the extreme Copperheads, he succeeded in keeping it in.

Now, what is the special object of keeping it in? *Why* is this section so much more important than all the others? Why are Mr. Stevens and those who follow his lead willing to surrender everything else rather than this? Everybody who has examined the matter at all sees clearly that the retention of this section *secures*, beyond all peradventure, *the absolute defeat of all Constitutional amendments*, and the exclusion of every Southern State, Tennessee and Arkansas included, not only from Congress but *from participation in the next Presidential election.* Is this what they are driving at? Is all their professed zeal for equal rights, for fair and just representation, and for the public debt, merely a cloak for a Presidential intrigue? According to the scheme they have put forward, unless the Southern States accept their own disfranchisement till 1870, as the price of a sham representation in Congress, these Constitutional amendments fall to the ground. And is there one solitary man, in Congress or elsewhere, who dreams for a moment that these States will do anything of the kind? Is it not absolutely certain that they will instantly reject the proposition? What do they gain by accepting it? Nothing in the world but the right to have in Congress members whom they are not allowed to elect—Representatives who do not represent them! And this is the inducement we offer them for changing the basis of their representation,—surrendering a large share of political power,—conceding equal rights to all classes of their people, and repudiating the debt of their rebel Government!

There is but one way of explaining the action of Mr. Stevens and his followers, without impugning their common sense. They do not desire the acceptance of any of these amendments. That is not what they seek—it is merely the cover and cloak for their real purpose, which is to exclude all the South, loyal and disloyal alike, from participation in the election of a President in 1868. After they have settled *that* to their satisfaction, then they will be ready to readmit the Southern States. The management of the whole question in Congress points to this result. According to present appearances nothing seems likely to be done looking to any other end. The Reconstruction Committee not only does not seem inclined to present anything which shall lead to practical results, in restoring the States to their old relations in the Union, but the House will not be permitted to act upon anything of such a character. The aid of the Copperheads will be promptly invoked to squelch the wishes and the efforts of the body of the Union Party to consider and vote upon any such propositions.

Possibly the People may favor the consummation of such a scheme. But we shall know more about this when they have had a better chance to decide upon it.

Widening Fifth-avenue.

The Common Council has got up another "job" which naturally excites a great deal of comment and indignation. It is to widen Fifth-avenue by taking away the steps and stoops in front of the dwellings and carrying the sidewalks close up to their walls. Nobody seems to have asked for it and everybody protests against it, yet this makes, apparently, not the slightest difference to our City legislators. They seem to think they have a right to widen the street, and therefore they are going to do it. There is no necessity for it, so far as has been shown or can be seen. The avenue is never overcrowded, and it is much more elegant and beautiful in its present state than it would be if the change were made.

Naturally enough, people surmise that one of two things is intended—either a *railroad* is to be laid down in the avenue, or else *somebody* intends to make the owners of dwellings pay roundly for being let alone. Either supposition is sufficiently discreditable and disgraceful. Fifth-avenue is the main ornament of our City. It is altogether the most attractive and creditable thing in New-York, and more than anything else distinguishes it above any other City, not only on this continent but in Europe. To deface and destroy its beauty as a promenade for carriages, by running a railroad through it, is a scheme which none but vandals would for a moment entertain. As to the black-mail project, that speaks for itself.

There is an improvement which might be made in Fifth-avenue without great expense; that is, to widen it *above Forty-fifth-street*, where it is not yet built up. Fifth-avenue will always be the main approach to Central Park, and the upper part of it, with which carriages from all the side streets will enter, will need to be wider than it is at present in order to accommodate this vast and brilliant traffic. If the Common Council would limit its scheme to this upper portion of the avenue, it would give better assurance of its intentions, and do the City a service instead of an injury.

Impugning the Testimony of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton.

Several extreme journals impugn the report of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton by casting slanderous imputations on the standing of both these officers. The first, it seems, is not known as a friend of the freedmen; the second is a "person" who succeeded Mr. Conway in Louisiana, and who subsequently won the regard of the rebels of New-Orleans.

It would be insulting to the distinguished officers in question to defend them from aspersions evidently dictated either by discharged officers of the Bureau, or by persons devoted to the perpetuation of strife between the North and the South. It is far more important to emphasize anew the Report of the Commissioners, inasmuch as it seems to have put the jobbers in negro labor on their defence.

That the Freedmen's Bureau has rendered essential service to the negroes especially, and in a general manner to the South, appears to be admitted on all sides. The sudden termination of slavery rendered necessary some agency to protect those who had until then relied upon their masters for protection, and to adjust the industrial relations of the two races. In many cases, no doubt, mischief was at first produced by the unwarrantable expectations held out by officers of the Bureau; and continued errors of judgment have in some localities led the freedmen to look upon it "an eleemosynary institution, especially gotten up for their benefit, and against the interests of their late owners, right or wrong." Where judicious and efficient officers have been appointed, as we have already shown, a marked degree of good has been produced. The freedmen have been relieved from want without being converted into paupers; they have been taught that liberation from bondage does not imply immunity from labor; they have been encouraged to enter into contracts under which a fair amount of productive industry appears to be in progress; and something has been done toward reconciling the white employers and the colored employes in their new relations.

The testimony is positive that the latter class of agents, faithfully and impartially administering the affairs of the Bureau, "are acting in harmony with the civil officers of the State, and are assisted and supported in the performance of their duties by the citizens." Agents of the other class, on the contrary, foster litigation, and, by "*unnecessary and offensive interference*" between the planters and their hired freedmen, create bitterness and antagonism between the blacks and the whites, and help to swell the volume of falsehood and misrepresentation which is doing so much to prevent the restoration of peace between the North and South.

It is evident that too much has been and is dependent upon the individual fitness and integrity of the agents, and that the governing machinery of the Bureau has been in certain particulars glaringly defective. Some of the statements of the Commissioners upon this head we referred to in yesterday's issue. Many of the agents are partners in enterprises in which freedmen are employed, and as such are concerned *in depreciating the market value of colored labor*, in sanctioning labor regulations more stringent than the old planters ever thought of, and inflicting punishments worthy of the most barbarous of South Carolina overseers.

One of the officers, ranking as a Major, enforces his contracts with punishments, suitable only to desperate criminals; and others are shown not only to have established rates of wages below what labor is worth, for their own personal profit, but to have employed in an unexplained way, clothing and stores entrusted to them for the relief of the destitute. There has been no audit worthy of the name; nor has there been any adequate check upon the facilities which the agents have had to speculate for their personal profit, and to use the labor of the freedmen in a manner that savors of systematic corruption.

There has been cruelty, too, in forms, and to an extent almost incredible. The most prominent case adduced by the Commissioners is that of a man, though a preacher, named Fitz, a native of Massachusetts, and a zealous worshipper of filthy lucre. This man presides over a colored colony in the neighborhood of Newbern, in the capacity of Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau. Endowed with arbitrary power, he has employed it unmercifully to wring a large monthly income from the impoverished settlement under his care. Every hut, every boat, every horse and cart, every store has been subject to heavy taxation, remorselessly enforced. And he has imposed barbarous punishments for the most trivial offences. He has imprisoned women because they have spoken disrespectfully of him. He has imprisoned children because they played in the streets on Sunday. He has punished a freedman with three months' imprisonment for wrangling with his wife. He has imposed a fine of sixty dollars on an old negro for telling a falsehood. In two instances—the Commissioners say—he "suspended freedmen with cords around their wrists, their feet not touching the floor, and kept them in this position, in one case four, in the other case, six hours." Our own correspondent adds that thorns were placed under the poor fellows' feet "in such a manner as to cause them the most excruciating agony." These are but specimens of the freaks perpetrated of his own will and pleasure by this person, who, nevertheless, retains his position under the Bureau.

These statements, it must be borne in mind, do not come from unknown or irresponsible parties. They are from army officers who have borne an honorable part in the war, and whose personal characters are beyond reproach. The facts disclosed demand the prompt attention of the head of the Bureau; for if that important department of the Government is to maintain its hold on the confidence and respect of the people, it can only be done by clearing it from all such obloquy as must result from these revelations.

The War Cloud in Italy.

The late mails from Europe show more clearly the threatening condition of Italian and Austrian affairs, and inspire an anxious fear with the friends of Italy here that in the great struggle impending she may be left in the lurch by Prussia to fight her battles alone.

Austrian pride and indignation are thoroughly aroused at the evident intention of the King of Italy to take advantage of the threatened contest with Prussia by striking a blow at the weak side of the Empire—Venetia. With the Italian Kingdom war is almost a necessity. She is burdened with nearly all the burdens of a real state of war, without any of its advantages. Taxes and the support of several hundred thousand soldiers, are eating out her resources, while the popular voice calls for some national benefit from all this. The whole Peninsula is drained for the army, and yet the Austrian conqueror still holds the flower of Italy—beautiful Venice. Victor Emmanuel may even fear, were he less of a warrior, that if the regular Italian army does not attack Austria, Garibaldi and his volunteers will. Both the King and his illustrious subject agree in one quality—in boldness to seize the lucky opportunity. There can be no question that the Italian Government are accumulating heavy forces in Eastern Lombardy; furloughs are called in and reserves summoned. They remember too well the sudden march of the Austrian General in 1859, which was so near carrying ruin to the Italians before the French could cross the Alps, to allow any such bold stroke to be repeated. The dispatch of La Marmora to the European Courts, which we published a day or two since, though breathing words of peace, is a genuine prelude to war. The truth is that the pressure in Italy for a bold stroke is tremendous. Every Italian is proud of Venice; the instinct of nationality—a sentiment which in modern days is constantly uniting small communities into large and breaking up old boundaries—is demanding that most beautiful city and province as a part of the Kingdom of Italy.

Two generations have passed since perfidy and tyranny attached the Queen of the Adriatic to the Empire of the Austrian Kaiser; and yet now the feeling is as bitter toward the oppressors, and the gloom as deep with the conquered people as it was in the first year. No one can see Venice without feeling that it is a city under a foreign conqueror. Nothing can ever make the Austrian welcome there. And while the double eagle waves over the domes of St. Marc and the ancient palace of the Doges, there will always be discontent and hate and possible outbreak among the Italian populations against the German conqueror.

But the House of Hapsburg, with characteristic pride and obstinacy, has evidently no purpose to compromise with or yield to any such popular voice of Italy. The Austrian army (without good reason) despise the Italian; they believe that another war would carry their frontiers again to the old Kingdom of Sardinia and Piedmont. Every species of war equipment is being pressed down toward Venetia; the famous railroad to Trieste is almost solely occupied with military freight, and the historical fortresses are being put in the best possible condition of defence.

The railroad which connects Vienna, over the Alps, with Southern Tyrol and Venice, is being constructed with all possible haste, though its expense is enormous. In the meantime, the relations of Austria with Prussia are no more peaceful, and the position of France is as enigmatical as it has thus far been.

Prussia is evidently arming; the smaller States seem more and more siding with Austria, and Bismarck gives no sign of relenting or retreat. It seems hardly possible that Prussia could abandon her ally to struggle with Austria alone, and yet it is a contingency which may occur; for the Prussian Minister is as unscrupulous as he is daring. It seems equally impossible that Italy could be throwing herself into such a struggle without depending on France; and yet the dependence may be mistaken. The Emperor of France holds the position dear to his heart. A word from him will determine the fate of Europe, and yet none can prophesy what that word will be. The Paris Bourse evidently believes in war, and it seems hardly probable that Napoleon could have meant peace, and yet waited so long, till the passions of the three belligerents were so excited that war could not be avoided. His delay makes it more among the possible events—an alliance of France with Prussia and Italy.

Austria against these three Powers would have but a feeble chance. The end would probably justify Von Bismarck's ambition—a Germany reformed, with Prussia at the head, having absorbed several of the smaller States and the Duchies, and Austria humbled, perhaps even reduced to a second-rate Power. Napoleon would win the left bank of the Rhine for France, and, perhaps, Belgium, and have the glory of having aided Italy to regain Venetia, and performed his ancient promise that Italy should be united and free.

Thus far, however, all the contingencies of the war are utterly uncertain and far in the future.

The Overcrowding of Emigrant Ships—A Suggestion from the Commissioners of Emigration.

Our readers are aware that there is a bill before Congress for the amelioration of the condition of steerage passengers by emigrant vessels. The question has arisen in this shape mainly by reason of the presence and the alarming progress of epidemic disease on board one or two overloaded passenger steamships. And the attention of the Commissioners of Emigration having been attracted to the subject, their Secretary, Mr. Casserly, has published in circular form a note addressed to the agents of the great Atlantic steamship lines, in which he points out—and we think with perfect justice—a serious defect in the bill as it now stands. There ought to be a provision requiring that on all emigrant ships there should be a sufficient space on deck on which passengers could take exercise. This is certainly a most important point. Nothing is more essential to the health of the emigrant class of passengers than exercise outside of the crowded holds. In too many cases, overcrowding, combined with the restriction established in favor of cabin passengers, so circumscribes the room on deck, that exercise by any considerable number of the steerage passengers is out of the question.

Accompanying Mr. Casserly's circular is a tabular statement of Atlantic steamship passenger travel for the years 1864 and 1865, which is not without interest:

Steamship Lines.	No. of Passages.	No. of Cabin Passengers.	No. of Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under 8 years.	Deaths over 8 years.
Inman Line	167	7118	73491	26	49	37	12
National Line	58	1526	42585	24	41	30	11
Cunard Line	23	11	864	2	2	1	1
Cunard Line, first-class	26	2187	....	..	..	..	..
National Line	5	48	1662	..	1	..	1
Kunhardt & Co	53	6265	24561	11	29	20	9
Oelrichs & Co	46	7931	20190	16	18	13	5
Anchor Line	42	708	12915	7	20	15	5
Howland & Aspinwall	19	704	5412	2	30	12	18
Williams & Guion	1	11	312	..	1	1	..
Lawrence, Giles & Co.	2	16	633	..	..	..	..
G. Mackenzie	11	1742	....	..	..	..	..
Grinnell, Minturn & Co	1	12	566	1	1	1	..
Total	454	28279	190911	89	192	130	62

From this it will be seen that the average of deaths to the number of steerage passengers was little more, during those two seasons, than one in a thousand. And the average number of deaths of passengers over eight years of age is only one in 3,080. The record is gratifying enough, but the average was slightly greater in 1865 than in 1864; and the fearful ravages this year already do not admit of the hope that anything like the good luck of the past two years will continue in 1866. Moreover, the motives for overcrowding are each year increased, as the ocean passenger travel is being transferred from the sailing liners to the fast steamships, whose number and capacity are yet insufficient to supply the unequalled demand for passages at the great European ports. The Commissioners of Emigration do well to invite attention to the actual facts. All they have to say will only show more fully the absolute necessity for stringent laws to protect the emigrant.

The Collector's Private Secretary.

"We are informed that one of the first official acts of Collector Smythe was the removal of Mr. Terwilliger, a friend of Mr. Thurlow Weed, who was appointed by the late Collector King to be his Private Secretary."—*World.*

Mr. Terwilliger accepted the place of Secretary from Collector King at the pressing request of numerous friends. When Mr. Smythe was nominated, Mr. Terwilliger sent in his resignation. The same and other friends urged him to remain if Mr. Smythe desired it. The office was never sought or desired by Mr. Terwilliger, who, as all know, is both capable and worthy of a higher position.

Executive Pardons.—The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Washington, says:

> "It is rumored here that your Governor, Fenton, is exercising his pardoning power to a tremendous extent. He has endeavored also to influence the Presidential interference in one or two cases where success did not attend his efforts. A great pressure has been brought to bear upon the President to induce him to pardon Mr. Kohnstamm, but he resolutely refused. Kohnstamm is at Sing Sing, where he conducts himself in the most exemplary manner."

We know nothing of Gov. Fenton's efforts at Washington or elsewhere in the matter here referred to; but we do know that both he and President Johnson have exercised the clemency with which they are clothed in cases having far less claim to it than that of Mr. Kohnstamm. Mr. K. was arrested in the early stages of the war for defrauding the Government by purchasing fraudulent claims for the support of soldiers. After lying over a year in Fort Lafayette he was tried, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing for *ten years.* He has been there two and a half. He is over sixty years old, his health and mental faculties are rapidly failing in consequence of his confinement, and unless he is released the medical officers of the prison state that he cannot long survive. Some of the most respectable and influential merchants of this City have testified to their personal knowledge of him in former times as a merchant of large dealings and upright character; lawyers familiar with the details of his case have stated that in their judgment his guilt was not established beyond question—the emergency which required severe punished has passed away; the ends of justice have already been fully met, and a large majority of the members of Congress from this State have petitioned for release.

Considering the fact that several notorious counterfeiters of United States currency have recently been pardoned within a few weeks after their conviction, although the crime is greatly on the increase, it certainly does not seem unreasonable to hope that clemency may be extended to Mr. Kohnstamm.

Our Overcrowded City—Commutations on Railroads.—During the recent house panic in this City, and, still more recently, since the closing of multitudes of liquor-shops has opened up, in some respect, the question of Sunday occupations and amusements, the availability of the various lines of railway for preventing a recurrence of the one and for providing a partial solution of the other, has been more and more apparent. The necessity for pure air and change of scene is one so well recognized that no possible argument upon it is needed. The point is how to secure these blessings at the cheapest rate and to the greatest number. It seems to us that there is a policy, the inauguration of which by railroad companies would increase the value of their property and conduce to the good of the public, and thus meet this point. We mean the union of a house-building plan with a liberal commutation system. Not that companies should build themselves, but should encourage others to do so. If, for instance, the directors of any line should announce that if persons owning land would build a certain number of houses of a prescribed class as to convenience and appearance, the head of the family renting such would, say for twenty years, be allowed a commutation ticket at a very low price, would not many owners begin to look about them? We judge that there would spring up along the route of such a line little villages which would increase very rapidly. The value of such a system to the company there can be no doubt. It would create passenger traffic and trade. The ticket to the head of the family would be but a small item of expenses, while the traveling by the other members of the family would be a large item of revenue. This plan has been used by London companies with success. Many pretty colonies of pretty villas and cottages outside of that huge city owe their rise very much to it. Suppose some company try it here; the experiment is well worth making.

A Great Western Idea.—A novel and gigantic idea is generating itself in the Western head—whether practicable or not, remains to be seen. It is to attempt to render the vast Trans-Missouri Plains fit for the settlement and residence of man by planting their surface with trees. In what may now be called the Middle States of the Union, Illinois, Iowa, &c., nine-tenths of the soil is treeless; while the traveler who journeys one hundred and fifty miles west of the Missouri River enters upon the region marked on the olders maps as the "Great American Desert," now called the *Plains*—a region with passable soil, growing an abundance of grass, and supporting countless herds of buffalo and elk, but absolutely *treeless.* The Plains extend from the British Possessions on the north to Texas, a distance of fifteen hundred miles; they are about four hundred miles wide at the southern limit, widening to the northward to perhaps double this distance. These vast regions are valueless to man without trees. With trees they may be made habitable, their climate modified, their hydrological conditions altered, their destructive winds and storms abated, and a new and brighter creation may be made to take the place of the old; and thus would be furnished homes for millions of settlers from abroad, or from among the unsuccessful toilers of our overcrowded cities. The question as to what trees to grow, and how precisely to set about the work of growing them, must yet be determined by extensive experiments; but the main thing itself has been pronounced within the limits of the feasible by the most intelligent authorities upon such subjects in this country.

The success of this scheme, or even the proving of its feasibility, would incredibly increase the value of the public domain or the landed property of the Government; and beside its benefit to an unnumbered population, would produce revenues beyond computation for generations to come. We should like if some of the Western men who have conceived the idea would devise a plan whereby the matter can be tested on a considerable scale.

The Fisheries.—We have more than once noticed a suggestion that the *immediate* difficulties of the fishery question should be obviated by the payment to the Provincial Governments of a small license fee, or light-tonnage tax, by American fishermen wishing to avail themselves of the inshore fishing-grounds. And a correspondent, writing from the Canadian capital, has afforded reasons for hoping that the license plan is regarded not unfavorably by the officials of that Province, pending the settlement of the broad question of trade between the Provinces and the United States.

In regard to this proposal, an influential Canadian journal—not over-friendly to the powers that be—objects that there is a practical difficulty in the way of either of these taxes, namely, "the impossibility of collecting" it. Beside, it is alleged, "this settlement of the difficulty would leave the most vexatious part of the question—that of the boundaries of British jurisdiction—as far from adjustment as ever." And further, that "it will be vastly better to institute a more comprehensive treaty, such as we had before, by which our neighbors can have free access to the [Provincial] fisheries."

On the supposition that the tax to be levied by the Provinces were acquiesced in by the United States as a temporary arrangement, designed to prevent the interruption of an important industry, and therefore to be carried out in good faith, what would render its collection impossible? What would make it even difficult? Only let the rate be agreed upon as between the two countries, and we see no more hindrance to the collection of the tax, whether in the shape of a small license fee or tonnage dues, than at present exists in reference to customs' duties. Indeed, the ordinary machinery of the Provincial Customs Department might suffice for the collection of the tax, aided, perhaps, by some form of joint inspection in the waters covered by the privilege. The fishermen, as a class, would be more likely to pay the tax, if it were not exorbitant, than to incur the risk of exclusion from the grounds they desire to visit.

The suggestion is not intended as a settlement of the fishery difficulty, or as aught more than a convenient method of providing for a present purpose, without prejudice to the rights of either side. For our Canadian cotemporary errs greatly if it supposes that the pretensions of the Provinces are acceded to by the Government or the people of this country, or that the absurd interpretation touching the headlands may be rigidly enforced without imminent risk of international trouble. Of course, a comprehensive reciprocity treaty, embracing the fisheries, would be preferable to any expedient of the kind alluded to; and we cherish a hope that when the whole merits of the matter shall be better understood by Congress than they appear now to be, such a treaty will be consummated. Our repeated references to the subject during the last three months furnish evidence of our views upon this point, and we are gratified to know that they are largely shared by the City Press. "Time is on our side," as Mr. Gladstone says, and time will do its work in favor of a *just* reciprocity. But in the interim there is a possibility of ill blood arising out of the altered aspect of affairs in reference to the fisheries; and this possibility it is that we would obviate by some timely and temporary arrangement, recognizing justice on all hands, and facilitating the labors of our fishermen at the same time. The part of prudence obviously is to prevent a disturbance of existing friendly relations between the countries, and to this end compromise should take the place of extreme demands. Otherwise, reciprocity may be postponed indefinitely, and the fishery question will remain a constant source of anxiety.

Maryland Politicians.—The editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, speaking of politics and public men in Maryland, says:

"Mr. Webster, Collector of the port of Baltimore, who was an active Unionist in 1864, is now for Johnson, and his example has been followed by a number of other office-holders. Both Gov. Swann and Lieut.-Gov. Cox have ranged themselves on the same side. Mr. Phelps, Representative of the Third District, elected by the Union men in 1864, by 7,560 majority, has also gone over to Johnson, while *Benjamin C. Harris, almost an open Secessionist*, from the Fifth District, who, you will recollect, *was rebuked for his disloyal utterances* by a vote of the House of Representatives on the 9th day of April, 1864, is now in high feather, and *helping Montgomery Blair, his old enemy, to put down the Union men of the State.*"

The *Chronicle* might have added that Harris is also lending a hand now and then in Congress to help Mr. Stevens prevent the Union Party from getting a fair vote on propositions submitted for their action. As an ally of the Radicals in dividing the party, his aid is invaluable.

New-Hampshire.—The annual session of the New-Hampshire Legislature will convene in Concord on the 6th day of June. The term will be held in the enlarged and remodeled Capitol Building, which is now nearly completed. The election of a United States Senator, the adoption of measures for the further funding of the State debt, the chartering of several new railroad lines, and, probably, legislation concerning the Concord Railroad and general express business, will be among the questions submitted. The Senatorship is now in a mixed condition. The candidates for the position are Hon. Daniel Clark, the present incumbent, Hon. E. H. Rollins, of Concord, Representative to Congress from the Second District, Gen. Gilman Marston, of Exeter, Representative from the First District, and Hon. J. W. Patterson, of Hanover, Representative from the Third and last District. These four candidates have each good delegations in the Lower House. Should neither of these gentlemen get the nomination, a *denier resort* would look toward the election of either Hon. George G. Fogg, Col. Mason W. Tappan, of Bradford, or the Hon. Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State.

Advertising Letters.—There is a section in the Post-office Appropriation Bill which provides that "hereafter all Government advertising in Washington shall be given to the two daily papers having the largest paid circulation, and to no others; that circulation to be determined on the 10th of June annually, and on the *bona fide* circulation of the regular issue of the paper for the three preceding months." This is all very well for the Government, but until the pay is put up to a proper standard it is not likely that publishers will wear out much shoe leather in seeking such patronage.

Uniform Weights and Measures.—The report in another column of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, presents statements of interest in respect to the prospect, sooner or later, of extending the "Metric System" throughout the civilized nations of the earth. The agitation of the subject in the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in 1863, in which Mr. Ruggles, as delegate from our Government, took an active part, seems likely, ere long, to bear its legitimate fruits.

Gen. Barlow.—The Secretary of State, in view of permanently establishing himself in the practice of his profession in this City, has formed a law connection with E. T. Hyatt, Esq., and opened an office at No. 5 Beekman-street, where, when not officially required at Albany, he may be found.

A Portly Document.—The testimony taken by the Reconstruction Committee is in print. It makes a volume of 768 pages of document size.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Meyerbeer's opera of "L'Africaine" will be given here to-night, cast to the entire strength of Mr. Grau's company.

Niblo's Garden.—The drama of "Belphegor" is well known in this City. It has been played at many theatres, and with the coöperation of familiar artists. Mr. Dillon came here several years since, and, under singularly adverse circumstances, gave a few representations of the principal character—the title-rôle, as the Germans aptly call it. The remembrance of those performances yet lingers in the public mind, as everything strong and true in art must linger. It is not surprising, therefore, that on the two evenings of the reproduction of this drama at Niblo's Garden the house has been crowded to its greatest capacity. Nor is it strange that those who were present should have succumbed to the same emotion which was excited by its first representation. The story itself is clear and direct. It shows—as dramas seldom do—the strong and earnest love of a man. Poor, and pursuing a degraded profession, *Belphegor* is yet raised by the love he feels for his wife and family to the highest sympathy of the human race. His griefs, indeed, are the more piteous from the depths whence they come. Married and devoted to a wife, he discovers, after a lapse of twelve years, that she is of noble parentage, and the heiress of much property. He flees from the fact, and in ways that are touchingly affectionate, endeavors to wean her from the unwelcome knowledge which she has obtained. Poverty, however, obstruct his purpose. His little child is sick, and the mother anxious for its life, yields to the solicitude of advisers, and accept the proffers of friendship from her own family. She leaves the mountebank with a single child—taking the other with her to restore it to health. We mention these facts only because the *denouement* may easily be imagined, and because in the scenes indicated Mr. Dillon displays his best qualities as an actor. These qualities being purely emotional, can barely be described. There is, to ordinary readers, nothing in the text to suggest the pure yet extraordinary emotion which Mr. Dillon exhibits. By this we mean that the actor is so much greater than the author that it is impossible to draw a comparison betwixt the twain. To magnify, make whole and great to the eye and soul, is the purpose of all art, and in a lowly way Mr. Dillon accomplishes this more perfectly than we have heretofore seen it accomplished. His bearing is not easy, his voice is not always clear, but his sympathy with the part is so complete that there remains nothing but collapse with him in his real and supposed grievances. We doubt if there is an actor living who can even approach this *rôle* beside him. Yet we doubt if it has been improved by repetition. There is a limit to deliberation which Mr. Dillon does not seem to have discovered. He pauses over a situation in a way which may extort applause but does not justify approbation—and this is the only defect which we remark in a truly fine performance. Our readers will, we hope, remember that the play itself is peculiar, and in a way removed from the direct sympathy of the audience—being foreign in all its attributes, but we have written in vain if we have not impressed them with a sense of Mr. Dillon's great merit in the principal part. The piece, let us also add, is placed on the stage superbly, and the performance by all the members taking part in it is excellent.

Irving Hall.—Mr. Theodore Thomas' concert on Monday evening was in every sense a success. The hall was filled with a fashionable and thoroughly critical audience. The programme was performed without the slightest hitch, and the audience expressed its satisfaction in repeated bursts of applause. These circumstances are pleasant to record. Mr. Thomas has pursued a thorny path for many years, and, we doubt not, could show his scars if howling were his habit and he needed sympathy. He has moved onward with a resolution we must all admire. Now that the season is over, it is very encouraging to find that his friends rally round him, and in a practical way show their appreciation of his efforts.

The programme opened with a festival overture by Nicolai, for orchestra, chorus and organ. The piece is new here, but has attained some popularity in German. As a composition it is open to the objection that the most massive effect is produced in the opening, instead of at the end. The *chorale* is splendidly harmonized, and after it is delivered there is really nothing but filling up for the orchestra until we once more return to it. The first impression is so powerful and strong that the elaboration seems tedious, and the culmination weak. Nevertheless, the piece has its special merits for popular use. Whether it come first or last, effect is surely produced.

After the overture, Heusel's concerto was performed by Mr. Carlyle Petersilea. The selection was in every way injudicious. The gentleman is newly from his studies, but they have not carried him to the point which should justify him in essaying an important work before the public. To speak of Mr. Petersilea's command of the instrument would be nonsense. Either from nervousness or other causes he skipped passages, struck wrong chords and hit false notes in a way that was perfectly astonishing, maintaining throughout an absolute indifference to phrasing, even where the orchestra hammers it into the performer, and renders his density on the point unpardonable. The performance was almost ludicrous. In the second part Mr. Petersilea played one of Liszt's worst transcriptions, that of Schubert's "Erl King." From this, bunglingly played as it was, we infer that he has a free wrist, and so far as the right hand is concerned, a tolerable touch. The latter quality was still better demonstrated in the *encore* piece—Chopin's "Berceuse." But the whole performance was amateurish, and beneath the level of ordinary concert playing.

Beethoven's superb, but somewhat lengthy music to "Egmont" was rendered faultlessly by the orchestra. The connecting poem was recited by Miss Rose Eytinge with exquisite feeling and sentiment. The applause of the evening was bestowed entirely on the lady—a compliment which was certainly due to her ability and not to the doggerel which she was called upon to recite. Dr. Mosengeil is undoubtedly a worthy man, but his blank verse is depressing, and many, perhaps, would prefer suicide. To lift it from its leaden profundity was no light task, and this Miss Eytinge accomplished with singular felicity. The two incidental songs were sung prettily by Miss Brainard, who also gave us a scena from Mozart. The "Hallelujah Chorus," and the March from the "Ruins of Athens," as also the Festival Overture referred to above, exhibited the training of the Mendelssohn Union, and the very fine quality of the voices that belong to it. Mr. Wm. Berge assisted Mr. Thomas in the task of conducting, and we have only to add that their combined efforts were in every respect acceptable.

Owens in Brooklyn.—To-night and to-morrow night Mr. John E. Owens will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. It is said that the supporting cast will be worthy of the star.

Yale College Concert in Brooklyn.—On Tuesday next, the celebrated Beethoven Society of Yale College, will give a concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The choral force comprises fifty excellent voices, among whom are several superior soloists. An entertaining programme is announced, and the excitement among the ladies is already already marked and suggestive.

VIRGINIA.

The Union State Convention.

Washington, Thursday, May 17.

The Union State Convention of Virginia met at Alexandria to-day. There was a large attendance of delegates, among them John Minor Botts, who said he did not know whether he was a member or not, and, if he was one he was self-constituted, for he came from Culpepper, where there were Union men, but they had held no meeting. He did not know it to be a fact, but he believed that he was the only man in the country who was not ashamed of being seen at a Union meeting. He had come in, however, to make their number one more, and would leave it to the Convention to say whether he should be considered a member or not.

The Chairman stated it was necessary for some one to vouch for Mr. Botts, and, as he knew that he had faithfully served in McDaniel's negro jail, he would indorse him, especially as he had understood that he had performed his duties faithfully.

Mr. McKenzie said there was no trouble in regard to Mr. Botts, but it was other persons he was inquiring after.

A delegate from Frederick County stated that the Union voters there numbered about 650, and that recently about 150 Northern men had settled in the county.

Mr. Clements, of Portsmouth, spoke of the late election in that city when the disloyal persons forced the judges of elections to close the polls, and he stated that the Unionists could poll about 450 votes against 800 votes by the rebels.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers: Hon. John Minor Botts, President; Messrs. Lewis McKenzie, Burnham Wardwell and W. A. Gray, Vice-Presidents; and W. J. Cowing, A. M. Crane and G. K. Gilmer, Secretaries.

The report was adopted.

The delegates from Frederick brought with them a small flag on which was inscribed, "Six hundred and fifty Union voters of Frederick send greeting to the brethren in Convention assembled."

MAINE.

The Soldiers' Convention.

Bangor, Me., Thursday, May 17.

The Soldiers' Convention in this city is presided over by Gen. J. P. Cilley, and is very fully attended.

Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring that the soldiers of Maine watch with solicitude the National Legislature upon all questions bearing on promotions.

The resolutions also denounce the practice of passing by returned soldiers, and giving office to persons of doubtful patriotism.

The resolutions also remind those in authority that the soldiers of Maine depend upon them in the future to see that the country suffers no detriment at the hands of war; that secession be repudiated in all its debts and claims, its spirit and principles; and urges upon Congress the justice of equalizing the bounties so that every soldier shall receive an amount equal to $100 per year in bounty for all the time actively in service.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Four Thousand Acres of Woodland Burned.

Boston, Thursday, May 17.

About four thousand acres of woodland were burned over the present week, principally in the Towns of Sandwich and Monument.

One dwelling-house in West Sandwich was included in the destruction, and a large amount of corded wood.

The loss of property is estimated at $50,000.

At last accounts the conflagration had stopped spreading. There were heavy rains in the vicinity last night.

CONNECTICUT.

The United States Senatorship.

New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, May 17.

The election of a United States Senator by the Senate of this State, in place of Mr. Foster, has been postponed for one week.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Newark.

Newark, N. J., Thursday, May 17.

The two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark was celebrated to-day by a general gathering of citizens, public addresses, and other exercises by the New-Jersey Historical Society.

A grand parade of the military, Fire Department and civic societies was postponed, owing to the storm, until Tuesday.

Baptist Missionary Anniversary at Boston.

Boston, Thursday, May 17.

The anniversary meetings of the National Baptist Home Missionary organization are now being held in this city, and will continue several days. Among the distinguished men participating in the proceedings are President Barnas Sears, of Brown University; President Anderson, of Rochester University; Rev. Galusha Anderson, of St. Louis; President Gregory, of Michigan; President Read, of Illinois, and President Champlin, of Waterville College; Rev. Dr. Cummings, of New-Hampshire; Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New-York; Rev. H. M. Galaher, of Brooklyn; Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Philadelphia; Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, of Chicago; Horatio G. Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia; Rev. Samuel Morse, of Lewisburgh, Penn.; Rev. C. B. Crane, of Hartford; Senator Harris of New-York; Rev. Dr. Kincaid, for thirty years a missionary in Burmah; Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Hiscox, of New-York.

The proceedings to-day opened with a brief address from President Anderson. The Executive Committee report that $40,000 have been appropriated for the freedmen during the year, and 25 white and 10 colored laborers, with 62 assistants, have been employed among them. The organization has 266 missionaries, of whom 182 are new appointments. Their field of labor has spread over 37 States. During the year 89 churches have been organized, and 17 meeting-houses erected. The total receipts of the year are $170,000.

KENTUCKY.

Death of Rev. Theodore Clapp—The Case of Henderson—Opinion of Judge Ballard.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, May 17.

Rev. Theodore Clapp, a native of Massachusetts, and for many years a Unitarian preacher in New-Orleans, died here this afternoon.

The *Journal* publishes an elaborate opinion of Judge Bland Ballard, United States District Court, in relation to Isham Henderson, concluding that the Executive and legislative departments of the Government having declared that the rebellion is ended, the Court cannot assume that it continues; that this opinion furnishes no solution of the political status of the inhabitants of the States lately in rebellion; that this is a question which must be answered elsewhere; that the Court was bound to order the arrest of Gen. Davis for the apparent contempt of Court, and that he having resisted the order of arrest is criminally responsible, and that his case will be presented to the Grand Jury.

TENNESSEE.

A Hoax—Arrest of an Alleged Conspirator.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, May 17.

The day was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, by proclamation of the Mayor, in accordance with the previously published accounts, that the President had ordered the day to be so observed on account of the near approach of cholera. Late in the afternoon it was discovered that no fast day had been thus designated by the President.

John Porterfield, formerly a banker and an old resident, has been arrested and lodged in the penitentiary, it is rumored, in consequence of implication with the conspirators in Canada, some time previous to the death of President Lincoln.

LOUISIANA.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair—Ex-Gov. Allen's Remains.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 17.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair for the Mississippi Valley opens Nov. 20. Exhibitors are solicited from the whole country. A large amount of money has been raised, and the grounds are to be handsomely adorned.

Louisianians propose to bring back Ex-Gov. Allen's remains from Mexico.

Cotton—Sales 2,700 bales; to-day's receipts 195 bales. Low Middling, 33c.@34c.; Middling, 36c.@37c. Gold 130¼; Sterling 41½; francs 396¼. New-York Bank Checks ¾c. premium. Freights on cotton to New-York ⅜c.; to Liverpool ⅜d.@⅝d.; to Havre 1¼c.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The New Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company.

San Francisco, Thursday, May 17.

The New Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company has ceased to be a dealer, and will now attend exclusively to the production of quicksilver. The product of the mine—50,000 flasks per annum—has been sold to Barron & Co.

San Francisco, Wednesday, May 16.

There is general depression in mining shares. Ophir, $400; Imperial, $129, Gould & Curry, $850, and Alpha, $260.

Legal tenders, 79.

Naval Festivities at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., Thursday, May 17.

Yesterday the officers of the United States steamers *Miantonomo* and *Augusta* dined with Admiral Hope on the flagship *Duncan*. In the evening the American residents met them at Judge Jackson's residence, where a happy greeting and splendid dinner was given them. To-day the *Augusta* saluted the Consul, and both vessels sailed at 3 P. M. for St. Johns. Their visit here has been very enjoyable, through the courtesies of both the British officers and the citizens.

Completion of a Railroad.

Louisville, Thursday, May 17.

The Lebanon branch of the Nashville Railroad was opened to Stanford to-day. Our City authorities, the Board of Trade, and a large number of citizens, including ladies, made the tour to Stanford, where they were sumptuously entertained.

Latest Cholera Reports.

Hospital-ship Falcon.

The following is the report for May 17:—Died, Alice Bent, from steamship Virginia, of marasmus; and Jasper Johnson, also from steamship Virginia, of disease of heart. In hospital last report, 47; two died as above, 2; remaining under treatment, 45.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

Fire at Troy—Loss of Life.

Troy, Thursday, May 17.

A large frame tenement in West Troy, owned by L. D. Collins, and occupied by a number of families, was destroyed by fire early this morning. A child, two years old, perished in the flames.

Adams' vinegar factory in Lansingburgh was burned last night.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, May 17.

The bark *Osceola*, sixty days out, with a general cargo, and the brig *Yazoo*, fifty days out, with a cargo of salt, both bound to Baltimore, arrived in the Capes yesterday.

Oil.

New-Bedford, Thursday, May 17.

Oil market quiet, but holders firm; sales of 300 bbls. sperm at $2 30 ℔ gallon, and 500 bbls. whale at $1 15, an advance.

Fires.

IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a fire was discovered in the brewery of Betz & Co., No. 349 West Forty-fourth-street, which, originating from frictions of the elevator or screw, caused a loss to the stock of $6,000, and to the building of $2,500. Insured as follows on stock: Central Park, Globe, Hoffman, Jefferson, Kings County, Baltic, for $2,500 each; Stuyvesant, Fireman's Fund, $3,000 each; Hope for $2,000; Indemnity, $4,000; Corn Exchange, $5,000. On building, $10,000 in People's, Capital City of Albany, Exchange and Star Insurance Companies. The machinery was damaged $2,000. Insured for $4,000 in Rutgers and Brevoort Fire Insurance Companies.

IN MERCER-STREET.

At 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the hat manufactory of Fisher & Co., which damaged the stock and building some $250. The fire occurred among the rubbish.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, May 17.

Flour—Extra State, $9 50; Western and Canada White, $12@$14. Wheat inactive and nominal at about $1 80 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring. Corn dull, at 64c. for No. 1. Oats dull. Barley, $1 for Canada. Rye, 80c. Whisky nominal. Pork—Sales at $31 50. Lard, 22¼c. Canal Freights—To New-York, Wheat 13c., Corn 11c., and Oats 7c.; to Albany, Wheat 10½c., Corn 8½c., and Oats 5½c.; Corn by rail to Albany, 10c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 21,650 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 70 bushels. Canal Exports—Flour, 330 bbls.; Wheat, 35,100 bushels; Corn, 196,338 bushels; Oats, 25,961 bushels.

Oswego, Thursday, May 17.

Flour unchanged, with good demand; sales 100 bbls. Wheat dull and lower; sales 200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 95, and 5,000 do. on private terms. Corn quiet. Other grains nominal. Freights dull; Flour, 40c.; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5c. to New-York. Lake Imports—23,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—19,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 10,500 bushels Peas.

Chicago, Thursday, May 17.

Flour dull and declined 15c.@25c.; the demand is entirely for local trade. Wheat opened panicky at a decline of 10c., with sales at $1 55, subsequently rallying to $1 62@$1 63, and closing unsettled at $1 62@$1 62½. Corn steady at 49½c.@51c., and closing at outside price. Oats steady at 31½c.@32½c. Highwines nominal. Freights steady. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 128,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 923,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

Milwaukee, Thursday, May 17.

Flour dull. Wheat steady at $1 63½. Oats dull, and declined 1c.@2c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—400 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat.

St. Louis, Thursday, May 17.

Cotton held above the views of buyers. Flour and Wheat firm, but unchanged. Corn better at 68c.@75c. Oats unchanged. Pork, Bacon and Whisky unchanged.

Toledo, Thursday, May 17.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales new Amber Michigan at $2 23@$2 24; No. 2 do. $1 89. Corn dull and a shade lower; sales at 88½c. for No. 1 mixed. Oats dull and drooping. Rye—Sales at 75c. for No. 1. Lake Freights dull and nominal.

Albany, Thursday, May 17.

Flour firm. Wheat, no sales. Oats active but lower; sales 38,000 bushels at 55c. for No. 1 Chicago; 58c. for State. Corn lower; sales 27,000 bushels new Chicago at 75c.@76c. Wool—Sales 80,000 lbs. at 50c.@56c. for medium and fine Fleece; 50c.@60c. for super and extra Pulled. Shipped by Tows—47,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 7,700 bushels Rye, 14,200 bushels Wheat.

Cincinnati, Thursday, May 17.

Flour nominal. Wheat, 20c. lower. Provisions lower. Mess Pork, $30 50. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull; sales at $2 23, in bond. Gold, 129¾.

Grandmother's Knitting-work TWENTY YEARS AGO.

"The machine arrived in perfect order, and from the first has worked beautifully. I am more than pleased, and my wife is perfectly delighted. She sits down to her work with as much assurance that it will be well done as did my grandmother to her knitting-work twenty years ago."—W. F. Boardman, Esq., Oakland, Cal., to the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company.—*Advertisement.*

New Burglar-Proof Safe for the National State Bank of Camden.—The National Bank of Camden has adopted the wise precaution of rendering its vaults doubly secure by ordering one of Marvin's celebrated Burglar-proof Safes of large size and made in the best manner. Before its removal we had an opportunity of examining this splendid Safe at Messrs. Marvin & Co's establishment, No. 721 Chestnut-street, and were forcibly impressed with its superiority over other safes in use. In this opinion we seem to be sustained by a large number of public moneyed institutions and prominent private individuals who have recently been supplanting their old safes by the Marvin article. That the latter approximate more nearly to fire and burglar-proof *perfection* than any other safes made, we have not the slightest doubt. The safe here referred to is a magnificent specimen. The ordinary fire-proofs made by Marvin & Co. are not only thoroughly fire-proof, but perfectly dry, the filling being of dry plaster, mixed with small pieces of alum, never molding their contents or corroding the iron. This has been recently demonstrated by most satisfactory tests.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

The Undersigned are Under Obligations to many persons who gratuitously advertise the virtues of the Plantation Bitters, but to none more than to Rev. W. W. Hicks, of Baltimore, who, in his speech at the anniversary of the Temperance Society, in Brooklyn, said:

"There is a person signing himself S. T. 1860, X., a queer duck, whose name is Drake. He was very patriotic and would not sell any of his Bitters to the South. If he *had* given them, the rebellion would not have lasted half so long. A year or so ago he got thin in the pocket" (public benefactors seldom get rewarded) "and he issued a proclamation to various clergymen offering them a bottle of Plantation Bitters to analyse, and if they liked it to recommend it. I got one. A Presbyterian brother said he got one at Frank Green's and it was good."

We are not responsible for the Reverend gentleman's style—he was no doubt embarrassed, and hit us modestly, but the benevolence of his nature is clearly visible. Out of the three hundred and fifty-two clergymen in New-York and Brooklyn, we think there are two hundred and ninety who use Plantation Bitters. These Bitters are just the thing for clergymen and men of over-worked brain. We are afraid Brother Hicks' brain is too much tasked, but with reciprocal liberality we will give him a whole case of Bitters, and we have no doubt that will restore the equilibrium. Good material costs high just now and "keeps our pockets thin," but as we follow only one pure standard we have full confidence "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

Friend Hicks, one good turn deserves another, and if you know of any place on the continent where they have not got Plantation Bitters, just let us know and we will send some right on. The people must not suffer because we are poor. Keep us advised of your health.

Yours fraternally,

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but *Lyon's*. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A Medical Dogma Exploded.—The idea that mercury only can control the liver is overturned by modern discovery. The vegetable kingdom furnishes a substitute for the pernicious mineral, possessing all its sanitary virtues without any of its poisonous properties. This vegetable agent is one of the compounds of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a medicated diffusive, stimulant and alterative, which is now recommended by the faculty as a specific for billiousness and all disturbances of the liver.

New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Sale of Valuable Property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York will be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The sale will continue daily until the whole is disposed of.

Day by day the stock of first-class, imported, and home designed fancy hats for children, infants and misses, receives important additions at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

We challenge the world to find a house ever robbed protected with the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. Six years' experience without a failure speaks volumes. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Rheumatism of years standing is being daily cured by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown. Instantaneous, best, cheapest. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

Terwilliger's Improved Salamander SAFES—Also an assortment of second-hand Safes, for sale at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, heartburn. Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dying; is the finest hair-dressing known; use no dyes or liquid preparation. Depot 81 Barclay-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine—A TIGHT STITCH WITH A SINGLE THREAD!—See "Grand Trial of Sewing Machines"—sent free, with sample of work. No. 508 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and appliances for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, 537 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

A Wonderful Discovery.—DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE is fast taking the place of all other Horse Liniments and Ointments. All who use it acknowledge it to be the best known cure for galls, scratches, cuts, sprains, bruises, and in many cases quitor, young spavin, quarter crack, &c. Fifty cents a box. Sold by all druggists, and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

It is a Mean Trick of Trade to Sell as foreign extracts domestic scents made of the worst materials. The prices at which they are vended is less than the duty on the veritable articles. Could folly further go than to throw away money on such rubbish, while Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" redolent of tropical fragrance, is within the reach of all.—*Montrose Republic.*

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Symptoms of Worms in Children

Are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual.

A Want Long Felt.

A BROADWAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
THREE CENTS A DAY FOR READING ALL THE NEW BOOKS.

Messrs. KIRBY & CO. take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have determined upon supplying a want long felt in New-York, of a large Circulating Library upon its principal street, and the new premises occupied by them are peculiarly adapted to the purpose, being centrally situated, large and commodious. The library will be conducted upon the plan of "Mudie's" of London, and all the new books will be provided in sufficient numbers to meet the wants of all, and thus the numerous applicants for every fresh book will avoid the delay of waiting until a book "comes in," as is now the case in all our public and private libraries. A deposit will be required in all cases where the parties are unknown. Any number of books may be taken at a time. Books will be sent to any part of the country for perusal, the expense of transmission to be borne by the subscriber. All the NEW BOOKS NOW READY, at

KIRBY'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
No. 633 Broadway,
Five doors below Bleecker-st.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA,
General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Great Changes on Broadway.

BROOKS is still to be found at the old number, with a new and elegant assortment of goods suited to the present season. Every variety of boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers for ladies, gents and children. No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Crown Youthful Beauty with a Snow-FLAKE.—The Patent Spring and Summer Hat for Children, Misses and Ladies, just introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway. It is a marvel of beauty, and the price, untrimmed, only $3.

Bartlett's Patent Polar Refrigerator, with filter and water-cooler combined, wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, sole manufacturer for New-York, at his Heating and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 77 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

"L'Email de Paris" imparts a soft, white and beautiful skin. L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway, sole agent.

"L'Email de Paris" is universally indorsed. Sent by mail by addressing JARED & RENE, Importer.

L'Email de Paris," the great skin beautifier.

MARRIED.

Brown—McClenahan.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. N. E. Smith, De Witt Clinton Brown and Lizzie, eldest daughter of the late John McClenahan. No cards.

Cleavland—McIntosh.—On Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Treadwell Cleavland and Evelyn S., daughter of the late James Mc. McIntosh, Flag-Officer U. S. Navy.

Dudley—Fellows.—On Monday, April 30, at the United States Legation in Paris, by Rev. Dr. Burlingham, Anna M. Fellows, daughter of the late William M. Fellows, and Henry Dudley, all of New-York.

Dyer—Ryan.—On Thursday, May 17, by Rev. Dr. W. S. Mikels, Henry H. Dyer and Annie L. Ryan, all of this City.

Kirkbride—Butler.—On Thursday, May 17, by Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., of Philadelphia, and Eliza Ogden, daughter of the late Benjamin F. Butler, of this City.

Lewis—Arrell.—On Wednesday, May 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. H. Boole, William Bartlett Lewis, of Greenpoint, and Clara D. Arrell, daughter of Rev. J. Arrell, of this City. No cards.

Mason—Coger.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. B. Brockett, Robert H. Mason and Ella A., daughter of Daniel Coger.

Zabriskie—Lyles.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday, May 16, by Rev. R. G. Strong, assisted by Rev. C. S. Wells, Rev. J. L. Zabriskie and Sarah S. Lyles, daughter of Henry Lyles, Jr.

DIED.

Allen.—The remains of Mrs. Ethan A. Allen, having arrived from Europe, the funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Dr. Samuel S. Kuypers, No. 142 2d-av., on Sunday next, May 20, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further notice.

Argall.—On Wednesday morning, Mrs. Hannah Argall, relict of the late Wm. Argall, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 59 St Mark's-place, at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday.

Bourne.—On Wednesday, May 16, George Baker, only child of George T. and Ellen Bourne, aged 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Joseph P. Baker, No. 13 West 28th-st., without further notice.

Benson.—On Thursday, May 17, Mary E. Benson, wife of Edwin Benson, and daughter of John and Henrietta Chace, late of Hudson, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church, corner of 3d and Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Crooker.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, May 16, Hannah, wife of Zenas Crooker, aged 71 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at 11 A. M. on Friday, 18th inst., at her residence, No. 214 Fort Greene-place, near Atlantic-st.

Boston papers please copy.

Clinton.—On Thursday morning, May 17, Frank De Witt, only son of Benjamin and Catharine Clinton, aged 14 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, northwest corner of Gates and Grand avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Domanski.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 17, M. L. Domanski, professor of languages, a Polish exile and martyr for liberty, aged 56 years.

His friends and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral without further notice, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Dater.—On Thursday, May 17, Philip Henry, son of Henry and Hannah A. Dater, aged 11 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. James' Church, Fordham, on Saturday, May 19. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 2¼ o'clock train from New-York.

Elliot.—On Thursday morning, May 17, Caroline S., eldest daughter of Rev. H. B. Elliot, in the 17th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No. 56 West 27th-st., without further notice.

Flatmann.—On Wednesday, May 16, Louisa Hansen, the beloved wife of Herman Flatmann.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M., from No. 25 West 19th-st.

Grant.—On Tuesday, May 15, after a long and severe illness, Beriah F. Grant, aged 35 years, 9 months and 9 days.

His remains, and that of his daughter, Eliza A. Grant, will be in New-York on Friday. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, from the residence of his wife's parents, No. 22 Cornelia-st. Funeral services at his residence, Clinton, N. J., at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Hearn.—On Wednesday, May 16, after a short illness, Mary A. Hearn, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, George A., James A. and Wm. Hearn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas Pettis, No. 49 East 19th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Horn.—On Thursday morning, May 17, at No. 388 3d-av., Margaret, wife of Thomas Horn, native of Perth, Scotland.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 19th inst.

Hanna.—On Thursday, May 17, Joseph Hanna, eldest son of Joseph and Sarah Hanna, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his parents' residence, No. 7 7th-av., this day, (Friday,) the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Lintz.—On Sunday, April 29, in Paris, France, W. Irving Lintz, youngest son of Wm. and Maria Lintz, in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of funeral on the arrival of the remains.

Oakey.—Suddenly, at Flatbush, on Thursday, May 17, Sarah Woodworth, wife of John Oakey, Sr., aged 70 years.

Funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, on Saturday at 3 P. M.

Powers.—After a long and severe illness, Elizabeth, wife of Edward H. Powers, and youngest daughter of Edward Dunn, aged 24 years, 2 months and 21 days.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 200 Madison-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, to St. Theresa's Church, corner of Rutgers and Henry sts., where a solemn Requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Patterson.—On Thursday, May 17, Andrew Elliot, son of Samuel P. and Jane E. Patterson, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 61 3d-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Piguet.—On Wednesday, May 16, Elise, widow of the late Rev. Louis Charles Piguet, of Switzerland, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place to-day, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from Garden-st., corner of 9th-st., Hoboken. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Pike.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, May 16, at 9½ o'clock, after a short and severe illness, Mary A. Pike, aged 40 years and 6 months.

Funeral services at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, Yonkers, to-day, at 12¼ o'clock. Cars leave 30th-st. depot at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

Seaver.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Tuesday, May 15, William H. Seaver, aged 29 years, son of William A. and Harriett Seaver, of New-York.

Seaver.—In Canandaigua, N. Y., on Sunday, May 6, from injuries caused by the explosion on the steamer *St. John*, in October last, Lucas Seaver, of Batavia, N. Y., aged 48 years.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 17.]
Coroner's Office, May 16, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Chambers-street, five feet six or seven inches high, dark eyes, dark hair, no whiskers, stout built, no hat, army coat, gray pants, no vest, three checked shirts, blue fancy necktie, in water three weeks, about 30 years of age.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 18.]
Coroner's Office, May 16, 1866.

An unknown man was found foot of Seventh-street, about five feet eight inches high, short gray hair, no whiskers, good teeth, stout built; had on white shirt, linen bosom, old suspenders, black vest with brown stripe running through it, gray pants, with triangular patch on right thigh, overcoat, good footed sewed boots, black silk necktie, been in the water about twenty-four hours.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

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OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SEVENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whenever the Collector shall receive the annual list from the Assessor, he will advertise for ten days in the *Times*, *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Evening Post*, his readiness to receive payment.

To those who have not paid at the expiration of such ten days, a demand notice will be sent, to the address where they are assessed, requiring them to make payment within ten days from the date of such notice, and stating that if they do not make such payment they will be liable to a penalty of ten per cent., in addition to the tax.

Parties to whom such demand notices are sent will be charged twenty cents therefor.

M. B. FIELD, Collector.

FAMILY LIKENESSES.—WHY ARE FAMILY likenesses sometimes transmitted for generations and sometimes not? See NEW PHYSIOGNOMY. $5.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF PARIS, and for France and the Continent, via Brest and Havre, per steamer NAPOLEON III, on SATURDAY, May 19, will close at this office at 7:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows, on FRIDAY, the 18th inst.: Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Station C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 7:30 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the German States, via Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, on SATURDAY, May 19, will close at this office at 10¾ A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Post-master.

MATRIMONIAL MISTAKES.—IF YOU would learn to avoid them by reading the character of your intended in advance of marriage, get NEW ILLUSTRATED PHYSIOGNOMY. $5.
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PUTNAM LODGE, NO. 338, F. AND A. M., is hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock precisely, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, George S. Lewis.
By order of J. MONDS, Master.
G. H. Forman, Secretary.

CHANGE IN THE PLACE OF MEETING.—THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION will hold its next regular monthly meeting at the Bleecker Buildings, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock.
SALEM T. RUSSELL, President.
Chas. W. Gardner, Secretary.

READING CHARACTER.—EVERYBODY nowadays is dabbling in character-reading. If you would read to some purpose, get NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, with 1,000 illustrations, $5. SHELDON & CO.

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THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
AND
OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR JUNE, 1866.

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offers a fine variety of interesting articles. "In the Hemlocks," by the author of "The Snow Walkers," in the ATLANTIC for March, is a paper of curious knowledge and freshness.

The concluding account of the "Last Days of Walter Savage Landor," contains several letters by the old poet, some relating to our late war—and much interesting anecdote.

"The Passages from Hawthorne's Note Books" continue the charming narrative of his life at Brook Farm. Mrs. Stowe relates the story of a nameless New-England Saint.

"A Pioneer Editor" is a valuable biographical sketch of Dr. Bailey, of the *National Era*.

"Doctor Johns" is concluded, and another installment of "Griffith Gaunt" is given.

Other interesting prose articles; characteristic poems, by J. G. Whittier, H. W. Longfellow and E. C. Stedman; and some very full and interesting critical notices of new books, make a number of great attractiveness.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

contains an unusual number and variety of articles suited to the season: "The Violet's Lesson," by Susan E. Dickinson; "The First May Flowers," by Kate Putnam; "Spring Song," by Rose Terry; "The Dew Fairies," by Margaret T. Canby; and another article of the capital series, "The Four Seasons," by Lucretia P. Hale.

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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The balance of thirty per cent. due on the capital stock of this Company will be payable by stockholders to the Treasurer, at this office, on or before MONDAY, 11th June next.

A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. will be paid on 1st June next to stockholders of record on 31st May, free of Government tax.

The books of transfer, at the Agency of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, will be closed on SATURDAY, 19th May, and will be reopened for the transfer of full-paid stock on MONDAY, 11th June.

Such stockholders as choose to pay the instalment of thirty per cent. before the closing of the books, will be entitled to receive their dividend on such full-paid stock.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

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JERSEY CITY ONE YEAR BOUNTY BONDS.

NOTICE.—All holders of past due one year bounty bonds of Jersey City, are hereby notified to present them for payment at the office of the Comptroller, on or before the 15th day of June next, after which the interest will cease.

CHARLES H. O'NEILL,
HORATIO N. EGE,
HOSEA F. CLARK, } Finance Committee.
JERSEY CITY, May 12, 1866.

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TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA 2 1-2 AND 5 PER CENT. STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. State Stocks that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of Indiana will, on the 29th day of June next, pay, pro rata, first to the holders of 2½ per cent. Certificates of Stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to the State Debt Sinking Fund, and after all of said 2½ per cent. Stocks are fully redeemed, then to the holders of 5 per cent. Certificates of Stock, after they are surrendered at the office of the Agent of State, in the City of New-York.

Holders of said Stock who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next, at which time and place the per centum will be paid.

JOHN I. MORRISON, Treas. of State,
T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State,
GEO. A. BUSKIRK, Agent of State,
Ex-Officio State Debt Sink. Fund. Com.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., }
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866. }

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,
Charles N. Talbot,
Edward J. Woolsey,
G. Talbot Olyphant,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,
Abiel A. Low,
Robert L. Kennedy,
James M. Halsted,
LeGrand B. Cannon,
John L. Aspinwall,
James R. Taylor,
Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & COE will occupy the premises No. 3 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.

WILLIAM B. DANIELS,
Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, President,
[illegible] Huntington, L. I.
LUKE C. COE,
Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollum,
Merchants, New-York.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees for the first mortgage bondholders of this Company are receiving from time to time, the proceeds of lands comprised in the sinking fund, being one-fourth in cash and three-fourths in contracts or mortgages of purchasers. And the Trustees hereby give notice that they will receive proposals from any bondholders who may choose to receive payment in cash and securities in the above proportion, and will give preference to those whose offers are most favorable.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
A. P. MAN,
Trustees, No. 64 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., }
OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL.
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1866. }

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at 3 o'clock, P. M., on SATURDAY, May 19, 1866, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on FRIDAY, June 8, 1866, being the day after the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO }
RAILROAD CO., JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 9, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in Jacksonville, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for election of eleven Directors for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 13th June inclusive. CHARLES D. HODGES, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 16 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election. ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

$12,000.—WANTED, TWELVE THOUSand dollars, on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., on property in the lower part of Westchester County, N. Y., worth four or five times the amount. None but principals need apply. ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 11 Pine-st.

$150.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in one or more sums, in this City or Brooklyn. JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—DRAKE & CO., No. 113 Maiden-lane and No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81....	108½	109	June, 7-30....	102½	102¾
Coupon, '81....	108¾	109	July, 7-30....	102½	102¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	101½	101¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	113
5-20 Coupon, '62..	101¾	101⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	101⅝	102	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	111
5-20 Coupon, '65..	101⅝	102	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	109½	110
10-40 Registered.	96	96½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	108½	109
10-40 Coupon....	96	96½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	106
Curr'cy Certifics.	100¼	100½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	105	105½
Gold....	129⅜	129½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	104¼	104½
August, 7-30....	102½	102¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	104	104¼

QUEEN FIRE INS. CO.,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Authorized Capital.......................$2,000,000
Paid up Capital and Surplus..............$1,392,115

A SPECIAL FUND OF $200,000

Is held by the Insurance Department, at Albany, for the benefit of Policy Holders, in accordance with the law of the State of New-York.

The QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY insure against loss or damage by fire, on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, &c., at the usual rates. Losses adjusted in New-York, and promptly paid, without reference to England.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.
NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEES:
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Pres. Mechanics' Bank.
WILLIAM H. MACY, Pres. Leather Manf. Bk.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.....	Babcock, Brothers & Co.
MARTIN BATES, JR..........	Martin D. Bates, Jr. & Co.
ARCHIBALD BAXTER.....	No. 2 Hanover-square.
H. B. CLAFLIN..............	H. B. Claflin & Co.
WILLIAM H. GUION.........	Williams & Guion.
JAS. HARPER, (Ex-Mayor).	Harper & Brothers.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON..	J. Boorman Johnston & Co.
SHEPHERD KNAPP.........	Pres. Mechanics' Bank.
HENRY F. SPAULDING...	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
JOSEPH STUART............	J. & J. STUART & CO.
WILLIAM WATSON,.........	William Watson & Co.

GEORGE ADLARD, Manager.
WM H. ROSS, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL.......................................$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
A. A. LOW,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,
W. R. TRAVERS,
HORACE F. CLARK,
J. B. JOHNSTON,
J. M. WATERBURY,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
AMASA J. PARKER,
ALLEN MUNROE,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
JOHN MAGEE,
WM. F. RUSSELL,
DAVID DOWS,
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
E. B. WESLEY,
GEORGE W. CUYLER,
JAMES M. McLEAN,
ELISHA RIGGS,
JAMES FORSYTH,
J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

THE NEW GAS FROM CRUDE PETROLEUM.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY (on mutual plan)
Will be opened on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, at the Banking-house of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 20 Broadway, and will remain open until all the stock is taken.

The capital of the Company is fixed at $3,000,000, with power to increase it to any amount sufficient for the erection of suitable gas-works, and lay down street and service pipes to meet a fair competition with other gas companies in every part of the City of New-York. This Company has purchased all the patented processes for the manufacture of a fixed or permanent gas from crude petroleum, and now offer to the citizens of New-York an opportunity to subscribe to the stock of the Company, which has just been organized for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants of Manhattan Island with a cheap and brilliant gas, which can be used either for illumination or as a fuel, and to light the public lamps in a manner that the City will be at night as light as day.

The mutual plan of furnishing the gas to the stockholders at cost, allowing a dividend of 10 per cent., having been resolved upon, it is particularly urgent upon gas consumers to be the subscribers to the capital stock of this Company; thus not only receiving the benefit of a cheap and beautiful light, but participating in the business of gas-making, and having a direct common interest in the welfare of the Company.

Independent of the superior brilliancy of the light as compared with gas produced from coal, and its exemption from offensive odors, the great economy of the Petroleum Gas—it being less than one-half the cost to the consumer than the former—will commend itself to general use, and supply a new, convenient and economical fuel for culinary and laundry purposes. Gas consumers and the public generally are invited to call at the Office of the Company and witness the gas in practical operation, where full particulars will be given.

T. B. VAN BUREN, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 17, 1866. }

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 NEW AQUEDUCT STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, May 29, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of "New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chapter 581, laws of 1866.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1884, from the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit, with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866. }

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meetings held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock, of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount declared paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,600,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.—I ask the attention of capitalists and any seeking a perfectly secure investment at a liberal rate of interest, to a limited amount of a 5-10 Coupon Stock, an only mortgage upon the entire property of a thoroughly-organized Company. The Corporation owes no debts whatever, and its property is worth eight times the amount of the proposed mortgage. The security offered is better than any Government Bond, as it pays a higher rate of interest and will be surely honored at maturity. A limited amount will be negotiated on favorable terms by

J. L. BROWNELL, Treasurer,
No. 39 Broad-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.

Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

OFFICE OF THE HALCYON PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 14 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 29, instant, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 M. until 3 o'clock P. M., of that day.

F. A. MILLER, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1866. }

ELECTION.—A SPECIAL ELECTION FOR twenty (20) Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 57 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1866. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 P. M. WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, a portion falling due July 1, 1866, balance due July 1, 1871, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, July and January.

R. B. CATHERWOOD, No. 74 Broadway.

NATION ASSOCIATION.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the NATION ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of the *Nation*, No. 130 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 3 P. M.

J. M. McKIM, Secretary.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—1,000 SHARES of Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company Stock. W. L. CATHERWOOD, No. 74 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 4 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.
PETROLEUM, MINING, INSURANCE, EXPRESS, AND RAILROAD STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
We are represented at the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
All orders will receive careful and prompt attention.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. MEAD. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be
ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE
on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.
U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

5.000 TO 6,000 SHARES ANNITA COPPER Mining Company, of California, at $2 per share.
2,000 shares Princeton Copper Company, of New-Jersey, at $2 per share.
For sale by GEORGE F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK HAVE removed to their new Banking-room, Nassau-st., northeast corner of Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.

DRAFTS ON CANADA—CANADA BANK notes bought and sold, by HARRISON, GARTH & CO., No. 18 New-st.

THE DIVIDEND SCRIP OF THE DUBUQUE and Sioux City Railroad Company, purchased by TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866. }

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.

The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 5, 1866. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government Tax) has THIS DAY been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th inst., to those who were Stockholders on the closing of the books, May 1, 1866.

The Transfer Books will reopen on the 19th inst.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866. }

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 21st inst. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

DRY GOODS.

SHIRTS
FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
READY MADE AND TO MEASURE,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
OUR SHIRTS HAVING BEEN LARGELY CONSUMED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 15 YEARS, ARE THEIR OWN BEST ADVERTISEMENT. WE OFFER THEM IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER MAKES ENTIRELY UPON THEIR MERITS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PAPER COLLARS
IN ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. LAURENS.

FAMILY LINENS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
DIMITIES JACQUARDS,
WOOD AND GILT CORNICES, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

SPRING FASHIONS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES,
CLOAKINGS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT
CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM,
No. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

CARPETINGS.
Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

MME. DIEDEN
Has removed to
NO. 25 UNION-SQUARE.
DRESSES, CLOAKS,
LACES, LINGERIES, &c. &c.

LADIES' SHOES AT LESS THAN COST.
I am selling all the soiled and unfashionable shoes on hand at half price. In quality they are equal to the best, and are just the thing for country wear.
SAMUEL D. GORMAN, No. 881 Broadway.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 28 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

EAST INDIA GOODS, AMERICAN, INDIAN AND SHAKER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Silks, Crapes, Pineapple Dresses, Nankins, Seersuckers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, China and French Fans—elegant China. Lacquered articles, Chessboards, Sandalwood Boxes and Fans, &c., and a great many other articles of curiosity and usefulness. Wholesale and retail at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st. Catalogues free at the store or per mail.

ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW GOODS at reduced prices; ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries, linen handkerchiefs, collars, sets, Cluny lace, magic ruffling, frillings, edgings, French and German corsets, shirts, new styles, of the best makers, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—English brushes, scissors and small wares.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND GYPSIES, VERY CHEAP, at L. BINNS' IMMENSE MILLINERY, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. School hats and bonnets of every kind. Great bargains this week. Straw hats and bonnets at wholesale prices.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on on FRIDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock.

N.B.—Positively no person admitted without their card of membership. By order,
JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Rec. Sec'y.

MACHINERY.

COTTON MACHINERY WANTED SUITABLE to make twine, wick and batts. Address, with full particulars, HOMER STRATTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL
AT THE
CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Capt. George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL, (frame, with massive granite foundations,) 40 by 50 feet, with coal, hay and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH, made of the best boiler-iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, &c. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, &c., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The engine, boilers, machinery, and fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the 6th-st. wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Capt. GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. in charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT TROTTING HORSES.
ELEGANT SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES,
PARK PHAETON, DOG CART, TOP WAGON, ROAD DITTO,
COACH, LIGHT DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, BLANKETS, WHIPS, &C.
AT THE PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 23 EAST 23D-ST.

By EDW. SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., as above, the entire private establishment, viz.: A gray mare, 15 hands, coming seven years, was raised by Sim. Hoagland, by *Gray Messenger* out of *Lady Moscow*; has trotted a half mile to pole in 1:15½; has never been trained by the present owner; also, an elegant bay mare, 15¾ hands, 8 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and warranted to trot in 3:10, and is a very fine saddle mare; also, a beautiful span of black horses, nearly 16 hands, coming seven, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way; also, an elegant park phaeton, nearly new; also, light single seat trotting wagon; one box wagon, pole and shafts, by Wood Bros.; also, an elegant dog cart, by Miner & Stevens; also, several sets of elegant double and single harness, saddles and bridles, blankets, &c., the property of a gentleman going to Europe. May be seen at any time previous to the sale.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co., Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, AND ENGRAVINGS.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their new salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.,

A general assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, etegeres, sofas, chairs, and easy chairs, extension dining tables, enameled cottage suites, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair and straw mattresses, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, reps, damask and lace curtains, wardrobes, china and glassware, rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, Nunns & Clark, Loud & Dubois, makers, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated and fancy ware, kitchen utensils, also a number of walnut, oak and mahogany office standing and sitting desks, chairs, oil paintings and engravings. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on
FRIDAY, MAY 18,
At 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 20 Liberty-st.
POSITIVE SALE OF
CHOICE OLD WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
To close the business of an old importing and jobbing house.

Also, a small private stock, including very choice Whiskies, viz.: Old O. K. B. Bourbon and Rye, Scotch and Irish do.; Holland and English Gins, Jamaica, St. Croix, Grenada and Antigua Rums, Hennessy, Martell, Otard and Sazarac Brandies, Pale and Dark Pale, Brown and Golden Sherries, Madeiras, Ports, Clarets, Hocks. Also, fine invoice of Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, &c., bottled in London, imported in cases of one dozen each. Every article fully guaranteed according to sample and description. No other goods admitted.

Also, a new lot of choice imported HAVANA CIGARS—Londres, Conchas, Fijaro, Rosa, Trabucos, La Union, Cabinet, Londres-de-corte, Knight Templar and other favorite brands.

FARM AT AUCTION.

A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood land, together with the large and new dwelling-house, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-crib, &c.

The above property will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms, 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 30 per cent. on the 10th day of June, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen.

R. MILLSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

On SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesrooms, No. 91 Liberty-st., a variety of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture. Catalogues at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON MONROE AND TWELFTH STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York:

12TH-ST.—The lot of land with the four-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the south side of 12th-st., 470 feet 6 inches east of Avenue A, known as No. 268; lot 25 by 100 feet.

MONROE-ST.—The lot of land with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the north side of Monroe-st., between Catharine and Market-sts., and known as No. 27, being 20 feet 7 inches in width by 50 feet in depth.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 18, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
1,000 packages Malaga raisins,
25 casks sun raisins,
50 barrels Trieste currants,
70 barrels Zante currants, new crop, slightly damaged,
250 cases Italian macaroni,
30 bags Grenoble walnuts,
455 boxes fresh French lemons, landing.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
600 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
1,200 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Balance cargo ship *Nina Taglioni*, from Palermo.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE CHAS. H. BELL, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this Station, I shall offer for sale at the Navy-yard, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, the following articles, viz.:
20,000 pounds canvas clippings,
35,000 pounds tarred shakings,
40,000 pounds Manila rope,
11,000 pounds old junk and Manila shakings,
30 barrels metallic oil.
Lot of condemned tools, iron galley, &c.
EDWARD HOOKER,
Act'g Vol. Lieut.-Command., Naval Storekeeper.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, May 25, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,

2,000 BALES MOBILE AND CHARLESTON COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental Stores, Brooklyn, and by samples at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near William-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 35th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 56th-st., near 8th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 51st and 57th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 83d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 130th-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 2d-av., near 78th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warrantee deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.,) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in installments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS, }
April 19, 1866. }

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866. }

Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., as follows:
20,000 Spades, new.
1,000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms cash, Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

The sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.

JOHN W. THORPE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment of first-class furniture, made for best City trade, removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant furniture of every variety, of the latest styles of patterns, both in parlor, dining and bedroom furniture. Sale positive.

H. HOFFMAN, Assignee.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866. }

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $3 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF VALUABLE property on Graham-av., Powers, Grand, Boerum, North 9th and 10th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executrix of H. D. Hull, deceased:

GRAHAM-AV.—Frame house and 2 lots west side, 25 feet south of Ainslie-st.

POWERS-ST.—4 lots, south side, 75 feet west of Smith-st., each 25x100 feet.

GRAND-ST.—4 lots northeast corner Smith-st., each 25x100.

BOERUM-ST.—1 lot, north side, 100 feet east of Lorimer-st., 25x100 feet.

NORTH 9TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 50 feet west of 6th-st., each 25x100 feet.

NORTH 10TH-ST.—3 lots and 1 gore, south side, 50 feet west of 6th-st., directly in rear of above; lots each 25x100; gore 10 feet front, 8 feet rear, by about 125.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF WILLIAM V. LEARY, ESQ., REFEREE, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, N. Y., AND NEWTOWN, L. I.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 29, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—Valuable four-story brown-stone store and lot, No. 294 Broadway, near Reade-st., 21x130.

NEWTOWN.—The elegant mansion residence of the late Benj. Pike, Jr., with 140 acres of land situated on Bowery Bay, 2½ miles from Astoria; house is built of blue-stone, by days' work, in the very best manner and finish; is three stories high, and commands a fine view of Flushing Bay, the Sound and Westchester shore to Fort Schuyler; excellent bathing, boating and fishing grounds; are tastefully laid out in garden, orchards and lawns; 10,000 fruit trees of the choicest kinds; will be sold entire or in parcels of 10 or 20 acres, with beautiful building sites.

For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; ALSO, STERLING SILVER WARE, MADE TO ORDER BY TIFFANY & CO. AND WM. GALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction SATURDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., household furniture, rosewood and black walnut parlor suites; black walnut and oak dining suites; velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; French plate pier and mantel mirrors; black walnut and mahogany bedsteads; secretaries, bookcases, extension tables, lounges, sofas, chairs, hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows and bolsters, blankets, sheets, &c., &c. Kitchen furniture, crockery, glass ware, &c., &c. Rosewood piano-forte.

ALSO,

Sterling silver plate, made to order by Tiffany & Co.; sugar-bowls, cream-jugs, soup-ladles, knives and forks, dessert and tea spoons, sugar-tongs, napkin-rings, &c.

JOHN H. BURLY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, MAY 19, at 2 o'clock, at No. 427 Hudson-st., a large assortment of household furniture, beds, bedding, carpets, suites in brocatel, rosewood wardrobes with mirrors, centre tables, etageres, a large quantity of paintings, silver ware. Particulars on Saturday.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.

FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

14,500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES;

(85 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 470 half-barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half-barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered, but if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth-street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., Capt. and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this Office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government Wharf, in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL,
Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,900 feet of Government lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:

18,000 feet 1½-inch oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch hickory.
14,800 feet 4-inch hickory.
30,000 feet 1½-inch ash.
74,500 feet 2-inch ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch ash.
33,000 feet 4-inch ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch ash.
3,800 feet ¾-inch pine.
24,800 feet ¼-inch pine.
37,100 feet 1-inch pine.
25,000 feet ¾-inch poplar.
12,000 feet 1-inch poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids, should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidders full name, and give his Post-office address, indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 14, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, for furnishing FRESH BEEF for the use of the U. S. troops stationed at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, for one year, commencing the 3d of June, 1866.

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and times as may be required.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of five thousand each.

(Names of guarantors.) } ————
————"

Bidders themselves must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety, two being required. *Any informality in the proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments will be made monthly in such funds as may be furnished by the Government, viz.: currency, checks on certificates of indebtedness or others.

Any other information desired by those proposing to bid will be furnished on application at this office.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Bt. Major C. S.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866. }

TO SEWER BUILDERS AND STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., of Tuesday, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS in

Clinton-street, between Madison and Henry streets; in
Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and in said avenues;
Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; in
Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue;
Bayard-street, between Chrystie and Forsyth streets;
Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; and in
Sheriff-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.
Also, for PAVEMENTS in
Third-avenue, from Bowery to Houston-street;
Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue;
Twentieth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway;
Catharine-street, from Chatham-square to South-street;
Fourteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue;
Leonard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; and
Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston-street

Specifications and plans can be seen, and blanks for bids obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 250 G-ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase from the United States of all the iron work for nineteen spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the rods, bolts, plates and dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The iron is now stored at the works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

Additional bill of the iron and length of the spans may be obtained on application to this office.

Terms, cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for the Purchase of Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brev. Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

WRECK OF STEAMER COMMONWEALTH.—Written proposals are requested by the undersigned until the 26th of May inst., for the purchase of the wreck and materials of the steamer COMMONWEALTH, as they now lie sunken at the wharf at Groton, in Connecticut; and also proposals for the raising of such wreck and materials. Proposals for a purchase must state the name and residence of the proposed purchaser, the price which he offers to pay, the terms of such payment, and sureties therefor. And proposals for raising such wreck and materials must, so far as compensation is concerned, be based upon a per centage of their proceeds, upon a sale to be made of them after being raised, and must state the name and residence of the person making the same, and the amount of such per centage. For further particulars, apply to M. R. SIMONS, Agent, Pier No. 18 North River.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 86th-st., near 4th-av.

Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 16, 1866.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

AGENTS, male and female, are making as high as $20 per day with THE GREAT LABOR SAVER, worth $20 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars.

R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, SCOTCH PREferred, to do their part of the general housework of a small family about to go into the country for the Summer, near the City; experience and good recommendations required. Apply at No. 26 Bond-st.

WANTED—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS BY THE month, to go to Staten Island, who can operate thoroughly on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and is a competent hair dresser. Apply at No. 433 5th-av., till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS man, who understands the care and management of horses and can drive; also, take charge of a vegetable garden and milk. Address, with wages expected and reference to last place, Y., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY; MUST LIVE with his parents and come well recommended. Apply at UNDERWOOD, ATWATER & CO., No. 2 Bowling-green, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

WANTED—A GARDENER ON A SMALL place; must understand the care of trees, fruits, flowers and vegetables, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply, from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 195 Fulton-st., second floor.

WANTED—A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDENer to go a short distance in the country. One who is willing to make himself generally useful, may apply at No. 18 Mercer-st.

WANTED—TWO MODEST, CAPABLE, WELL-recommended girls to attend a first-class bakery up-town. Address, with name and reference, to BAKER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN AS VALET TO GO TO MEXico with a merchant, salary liberal; two men on railroads. Apply to J. WILSON & CO., No. 148 Greene-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—TO GO TO STATEN ISLAND, A lady's maid and seamstress, who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply at No. 430 5th-av., till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A STORE, A BOY OF 14 OR 15 years of age, who is willing to make himself useful; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 320 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ADJUSTER OF MARINE AVERages of unquestioned ability and industry. Address P. O., Box No. 2,896; communications will be considered as strictly confidential.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE IN SOUTH ST. A boy 15 to 16 years of age; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box 99 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE LAD OR TWO AT No. 75 Chambers-st., in the lunch and wine business. PRESCOTT & SONS.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR CHAMBERWORK IN a small family; Welsh preferred. Apply at No. 280 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best of references required. Apply at No. 30 West 10th-st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, FOR A PRIVATE boarding-house, at No. 20 Beach-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced and economical woman in a private family as cook, or to take charge of a house in the absence of a family. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 21 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. To save trouble, wages $20 a month.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; or would do light chamberwork and sewing; good references. Can be seen at No. 22 Lafayette-place for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 23d-st., first floor, front room; no objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation to do up-stairs work and to make herself generally useful; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 Harrison-st., near Columbia, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY an American Protestant; can operate on machinery; would take care of growing children or assist with chamberwork if required. Can be seen at No. 129 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl; is a good seamstress and can take care of children; is willing to assist in up-stairs work in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 213 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who can take the place of a man waiter, a situation in a private family; no objection to go to the country. May be seen at Mrs. Whitfield's, 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, who can do French fluting, &c., with the best of references, a situation in the country. May be seen at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or to do chamberwork and assist with washing. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT lady's maid; is a first-class French hairdresser and dressmaker; can do up fine lace. Can be seen at No. 92 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches, pastries, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; wishes to go to Europe or California. Call at No. 1 Milligan-place, between 11th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take care of children; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY BY A first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; willing to do coarse washing; the best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; country preferred; understands boning and larding; best City reference. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and sewer; best of reference given. Call at No. 922 2d-av., corner of 49th-st.

A DRESSMAKER AND FIRST-CLASS operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a situation to go out to work by the day. Call at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTS A situation; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 20th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an English married man, two in family, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; first-class recommendations from former employers. Address D. W., Box No. 3,679 New-York Post-office, or see between 10 and 2 on Friday, at No. 63 Pine-st., front office, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands City driving; has lived with some of the best private families in this City; can give reference to that effect. Address coachman R. H. E., No. 213 East 20th-st., or Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed; understands care of horses and planning all kinds of farm work; wishes to go to the country; can be highly recommended; will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman for a private family, or porter in a store; he would be willing to go in the country, and is not afraid of work; he has a thorough knowledge of horses and three years' reference from his last place. Address, for two days, P. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best of City reference and last employer can be seen. Address E. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference from his last employer, whom he served five years. Call or address T. F., No. 94 West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or to take care of road horses; has a thorough knowledge of both; 14 years' City driving experience; can furnish first-class references. Address P. H., No. 80 West 28th-st., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; understands training and driving horses; can milk if required; has 8 years' reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 69 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; the best City reference can be given and will be found very obliging. Address P. L. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, sober, honest young man as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; best City reference from his last place. Address or call on J. S., No. 948 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; no children; is a first-class coachman and groom; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man (English Protestant) as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; good groom and driver, willing to make himself useful; good testimonials. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and can give the best of reference; would like to go in the country. Apply at Nos. 46 and 48 East 15th-st., in the stable.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION, BY a single man, who is not afraid to work; understands his business perfectly; has the best of reference; the country preferred. Address J. K., No. 54 West 19th-st., or Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant married man; has the best of reference; four years in last place in this City; no objection to the country. Address J. P., No. 54 West 19th-st., or Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is a good groom and driver; can milk and work in garden if required; can give good reference. Address S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; just returned from California, but understands the business in all its branches. Address E. G., at seed-store No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man; understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable references as to character; country preferred. Apply at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as first-class waiter in a private family, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN City or country, by a colored man of long experience; first-class references. Address HENRY, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH waiter in a private family; for the City or country. Apply No. 206 Green-st., near Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or assistant in a wholesale house; commission business preferred. Address L. M., Box 178 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN PARTING WITH HIS horses wants a situation for his man as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful driver; no objections to the country. Inquire at No. 32 East 22d-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER IS open for an engagement; willing to make himself generally useful and work for moderate wages. Call, or address CHARLES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLOTTE L. MINOR, as administratrix, &c., of FANNY M. CRANNELL and another, deceased, against ALSON ROBERTS and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled action, I, WILLIAM G. DAVIES, the Referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, by P. C. Bulkley, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground and dwelling-house thereon erected, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of 10th-st., between Avenues C and D, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 10th-st. distant two hundred and thirteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of 10th-st. and Avenue C, being the centre of the party wall between the dwelling-house hereby granted and conveyed, and the dwelling-house adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly through the centre of the said party wall and on a line parallel with Avenue C ninety-two feet three inches, more or less, to a line equidistant from 9th and 10th sts.; thence easterly along the said last mentioned line twenty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Avenue C ninety-two feet three inches, more or less, to the southerly line of 10th-st., and thence westerly along the said southerly line of 10th-st. twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.
WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
N. DANA WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney. my2taw3wW

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGInated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 12,000 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 878 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application.

L. BROWN & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,696	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	2,442	Thompson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....WEDNESDAY, May 19
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 26
DENMARK.....SATURDAY, June 2
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, June 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Merrimack, E. VAN TICE, Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power.....17th May.
Ericsson, LOWBER, Commander, 2,200 tons, 600 horse power.....24th May.
Atlantic, CHAS. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....14th June.
Western Metropolis, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power.....28th June.
Mississippi, W. G. FURBER, Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power.....— July.

Further departures from New-York, (besides extra steamers): July 19, August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $72 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $120; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to

RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$65 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, at 9 A. M. on SATURDAY, May 19. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8:30 A. M.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....May 26
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....June 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 9
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....June 16

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 2
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP NAPOLEON III., FOR Brest and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, May 19, at 10 o'clock precisely; passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

TARIFA.....WEDNESDAY, May 23.
TRIPOLI.....WEDNESDAY, May 30.
HECLA.....WEDNESDAY, June 6.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on May 30.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

RAPIDAN, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight at printed tariff rates.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.....THIRTY DOLLARS.

EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. E. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, May 24.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-class Steamships, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.

FARE REDUCED.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MAY.

1st. ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th. COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH. REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class.	Second class.	Third class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On SATURDAY, May 19, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river ensures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on MONDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at Freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

FREIGHTS REDUCED.

The fast and favorite steamships SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails May 19. MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 26.

Cabin passage.....TWENTY DOLLARS.

Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

Cabin passage.....$20

The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, CAPT. THOMAS H. MORTON, will leave on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. N. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL follows May 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The fast sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will sail on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 96 West, cor. Cedar-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway, to citizens and aliens.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, to Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

3:00 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

7:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent, New-York.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New-York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 14th May, trains on this road will run as follows: Leave New-York, Pier No. 32 North River, 11 A. M. Express line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours; fare $2. 4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squambum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden; fare $2. Freight train at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden. Returning trains leave Camden: Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M. Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M.

WM. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

Having finally completed its through connections as far South as ATLANTA, Ga., and as far West as ST. LOUIS, Mo., it is now prepared to transport merchandise and packages to and from the above, and intermediate points in the

MOST EFFICIENT AND EXPEDITIOUS MANNER.

In order to afford most ample security to shippers, it has effected

AN INSURANCE OF $500,000,

on the money chests of the Company by each train with leading Insurance Companies, whose aggregate capital and assets amount to

$15,000,000,

for which additional security against common carriers' risk, offered by no other single Company, NO EXTRA CHARGE IS MADE.

MONEY, BULLION, and VALUABLE PACKAGES, will be carried as cheaply and as promptly as by any other Express Company.

Office of the Company, No. 298 Broadway. A money and package office, for convenience of Bankers and Brokers, is also opened at No. 74 Broadway.

J. R. JOHNSTON, President.

B. F. FICKLIN, General Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen, on coming out of the 14th-st. entrance of the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, 16th inst., a PACKAGE, containing twenty-three hundred dollars in greenbacks, and the following certificates of stock in the name of Ellen Deane, viz.: Fireman's Insurance Company, No. 455, 15 shares; No. 263, 20 shares; No. 260, 35 shares; No. 348, 30 shares. North River Insurance Company, No. 2,053, 38 shares. New-York Central Railroad, No. 1,132, 10 shares; No. 32,351, 10 shares. Providence and Boston Railroad Company, No. 2,469, 12 shares. Michigan Central Railroad, 8 per cent. bond, No. 5,233. Importers' and Traders' Bank, 5 shares. The certificates of stock are of no use to anybody but the owner, as they are all registered and cannot be transferred by any other party. The above sum will be paid for the return of the missing property. Apply at SUNDAY TIMES OFFICE, No. 162 Nassau-st.

LOST.—EIGHT CIRCULAR NOTES, ON DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in favor of Geo. S. Chase, but unendorsed—dated March 8, 1866, for $5 each, in gold—Nos. 816 to 823 inclusive. The payment has been stopped.

C. W. CHASE & CO., Haverhill, Mass.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time to take accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.

WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;

COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,

On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK,

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new, fast and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GREEN, will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 63, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday, May	8	12	M.	Monday, May	7	11	A. M.
Thursday,	10	2	P. M.	Wednesday,	9	1	P. M.
Saturday,	12	3½	P. M.	Friday,	11	1	P. M.
Monday,	14	3½	P. M.	Monday,	14	7	A. M.
Tuesday,	15	3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	15	7	A. M.
Thursday,	17	9	A. M.	Wednesday,	16	7½	A. M.
Saturday,	19	10	A. M.	Friday,	18	10	A. M.
Tuesday,	22	8½	A. M.	Monday,	21	11	A. M.
Wednesday,	23	9	A. M.	Tuesday,	22	1	P. M.
Thursday,	24	2	P. M.	Wednesday,	23	1½	P. M.
Saturday,	26	3½	P. M.	Friday,	25	2	P. M.
Monday,	28	3½	P. M.	Monday,	28	6½	A. M.
Tuesday,	29	3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	29	7	A. M.
Wednesday,	30	3½	P. M.	Wednesday,	30	7½	A. M.
Thursday,	31	3½	P. M.	Thursday,	31	7½	A. M.

MAY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-street, North River:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, at 10 A. M.	Monday, 21st, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, at 9 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, at 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d, at 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, at 2 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, at 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 24th, at 2½ P. M.
Friday, 25th, at 11½ A. M.	Friday, 25th, at 3½ P. M.
Saturday, 26th, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 28th, at 6 A. M.
Monday, 28th, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 29th, at 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 31st, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 31st, at 4 P. M.	Friday, June 1, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, June 2, at 9½ A. M.	

All freight must be on board at least a quarter of an hour before starting.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING boat for Newburgh, for the season, commencing May 20, 1866, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

The fast and splendid steamer SYLVAN STREAM, Capt. T. R. PADDOCK, will leave foot of Harrison-st. at 7½ A. M., landing at 34th-st. each way.

Returning, leave Newburgh at 1½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:30 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, April 30, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 and 34th-st. pier at 7:45 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, and Hudson.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and (Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM LIGHTER "GEN. Franz Sigel," 80 feet long, 20 feet 6 inches beam, 7 feet 8 inches hold; has 2 cylinders, 16x16; also, a donkey hoisting engine aboard. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M., at Peck-slip. Also, one new propeller tug, 100 feet long, 18 feet beam, 5 feet 6 inches hold; has 2 cylinders, 16x16; Lighthall's patent condenser; is entirely new and in complete running order. Apply to J. S. UNDERHILL, shipyard, Greenpoint, L. I.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NEW IRON SIDE-wheel excursion steamer. Apply to PARKINSON, No. 691 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JAMES GOOLD & CO.,

ALBANY, NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,
and
RAILROAD CARS.

Established 53 years.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE.—ANY FAMILY wishing for use, either in the City or Central Park or at some country resort, from about the 15th of June to the 1st of October, a private carriage and fine pair of matched horses, accompanied with a careful and experienced coachman, will send their address to Box No. 982 Post-office, upon whom the advertiser will promptly call to make the arrangement.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF CHESTNUT COLored horses, 15½ hands high, sound and kind; also landau, four months in use, from Brewster, Baldwin & Co., and a leather curtained coach, with harness, &c.; the property of a gentleman about to sail for Europe. Can be seen at Bradley's stable, 31st-st., before 11 o'clock A. M.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDsome carriage horses, purchased by a gentleman now in Europe for his own use, and to be disposed of on account of his absence. Apply at stable No. 80 West 24th-st., before 11 A. M.

ROCKAWAY.—A FIRST-CLASS ROCKAWAY, but little used, for one or two horses; sold at a bargain, at MCMAHON'S stable, No. 88 East Broadway, near Market-st.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, buggies, harness, saddlery, &c., at auction to-day, at 1 P. M., by W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY MARE, 15¾ HANDS high, 7 years old and very stylish. Apply at No. 13 Vestry-st., New-York, before 10 A. M.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED carriage with pole and shafts, very light and nearly new. Inquire corner 35th-st. and 6th-av., in the market.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS CHEAP for cash at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 59 Cedar-st., second door east of Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Thirty-seventh-street from Park to Madison-avenue.

Second—For paving with stone blocks Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Third—For paving with trap blocks Forty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Thirty-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, between Park and Madison avenues.

Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-ninth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Seventy-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, from Second to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 17, 1866.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. DE CORA—MATRIMONIAL AGENCY, No. 129½ West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM POland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

PERSONAL.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—L'AFRICAINE.

Director.....J. GRAU

Lessee of the grand TEATRO TACON, of Havana and the new and elegant FRENCH THEATRE, 14th-st.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MAY 18,

L'AFRICAINE,

with the following eminent artists:

ZAZZANIGA, BOSCHETTI, MUSIANI,
ORLANDINI, MILLERI, POLLINI,
BRICKARD, COLETTI, MULLER.

Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK, GRAND MATINEE.

Doors open at 12.

MONDAY—LA JUIVE.

Opera night in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAY, May 23, LA JUIVE.

Mr. Grau takes pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present Lessee of the New-York Academy, he is enabled to present his Company at this establishment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

Director.....J. GRAU

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 19, at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12.

GRAND MATINEE.

ERNANI and FAUST.

The ENTIRE Opera of ERNANI.

ELVIRA, NOEL GUIDI; ERNANI, MUSIANI; CARLO QUINTO, ORLANDINI; SILVA, MULLERI; and the THIRD ACT of FAUST.

MARGHERITE, BOSCHETTI; SIEBEL, POLINI; FAUST, ANASTASI; MEPHISTOPHELES, MILLERI.

Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. Tayleure.....Manager

THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 18,

JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....SOLON SHINGLE

and in the two-act comedy,

THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

SATURDAY—Mr. OWENS' last appearance—SOLON SHINGLE and THE LIVE INDIAN.

The sale of seats has been immense; secure places in advance, or be early in attendance.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.

DR. A. ROSENBERG,

who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 84 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

O. S.—183½.

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Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are very safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED. — Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the truly great and original tragedian, CHARLES DILLON, who will appear THIS (Friday) EVENING, MAY 18, 1866, for the third time, in the thrilling and pathetic character of

BELPHEGOR,
THE MOUNTEBANK,

in the play of the same name, written expressly for him, and in which he is universally acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL.

The play produced after MONTHS OF PREPARATION.

THE SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS ALL NEW, and of the most COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.

THE CAST will be unapproachable, comprising the names of MISS IDA VERNON as MADELINE; Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, R. B. Holmes, E. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chapman, &c.

The scene is laid in France; Period, Reign of Louis XVIII.

BELPHEGOR EVERY NIGHT.

Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN

FRIDAY, May 18,

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the romantic spectacular drama, entitled THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, NEW APPOINTMENTS, AND UNEQUALED CAST.

Acknowledged by all

THE MOST BRILLIANT PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON,

but which must positively be withdrawn after THE PRESENT WEEK, to allow for the production of other novelties.

MONDAY EVENING, May 21, will be presented, for the first time, an entirely new adaptation of Charles Dickens' novel of DAVID COPPERFIELD.

In active preparation, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is respectfully and with much regret announced that in consequence of the severe indisposition of MRS. JOHN WOOD, HER FAREWELL BENEFIT, advertised for this evening, is unavoidably postponed until FRIDAY EVENING, May 25.

Tickets and secured seats already purchased, can be retained and will be considered good for Friday, May 25, or, if desired the money will be returned, on application at the Box Office, from 9 till 4 daily, during the present week.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor, Mr. J. W. Lingard. Benefit of Mr. Geo. Lingard. Four pieces—25 volunteers.

Mr. J. W. Lingard, as All-Eye-Bah-Bah. Miss Katy Glassford, Mr. Sim Darling. The Infant Wonder, Georgina Tracy. Messrs. Johnson and Prendegast, Miss Katie Dunn, daughter of J. C. Dunn, comedian and vocalist, Mr. John Collins, Messrs. Leary and Bennett, Master Bobby, Mr. John Staples, Messrs. Sullivan and Lynch, Master Johnson, Miss Polly Daily, Joseph Hart, Messrs. Allison and Collins, Mr. Geo. A. Haseimyer, Mr. Thos. White, Master Connor. The very successful burlesque of Ye Forty Thieves—Robber of the Rhine—Woman's Whims—Ghost of a Dutchman.

GRAND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1866.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL NOVELTY OF THE DAY.

Prof. COMINGIO GAGLIANO will introduce to the public of New-York his "CASSA ARMONICA," with which he created an immense sensation in all the principal theatres of Europe. This instrument consists of an Harmonic Box, containing thirty-four glasses, from which Prof. Gagliano, by passing his two fore fingers, produces a superb harmonic melody, resembling the voice of a full soprano. The masterly execution of Prof. Gagliano is combined with great feeling and appreciation of his theme, and has made a deep impression in the European musical circles.

The following eminent artists of Mr. Maretzek's Italian Opera Company, whose merits are already known to the public of this City, will assist on the occasion:

Mlle. ORTOLANI,
Sig. MAZZOLENI,
Sig. ANTONUCCI.

MR. THEODORE SCHREINER.....CONDUCTOR.

Tickets $1, can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the hall.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.

THE GREAT STALLION RACE.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT AND GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR.

The great purse and stake of $1,500, mile heats, three in five, in harness, between the renowned horse Commodore Vanderbilt, and the famous stallion from California, George M. Patchen, Jr., will take place at the Fashion Course on

FRIDAY, May 18, at 3 P. M.

Commodore Vanderbilt is well known as one of the fastest horses on the Island, and the reputation of the stallion from California is such that his owner last year challenged any entire horse in the world, and offered to come to New-York to trot. The horses are both going, fast and steady, and coming into capital condition. A great race may certainly be looked for.

Boats will leave James-slip every half hour, and 34th-st. every five minutes. A special train from Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.

Efficient police arrangements at the course.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$5,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this City, who absconded on the 2d inst., having committed forgeries of bank checks to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age, 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; eyes dark and deep set; hair dark brown; sallow complexion; consumptive in appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubarb; dressed in dark sack overcoat and cassimere hat; is supposed to have in his possession upward of $200,000 in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest, ten per cent. will be paid on the amount recovered from him.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
U. A. MURDOCK, President.
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NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.

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The Portable Head-rest, or Pocket-berth, patented; weight one pound; adjusted in a moment; pronounced superior to a sleeping car; will last a lifetime; agents wanted in all the principal cities; price $6; a liberal discount. Address JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.—BUREAU OF MATRIMOnial alliance, agency, international, in Paris, London and Florence. Bureau card, (confidential,) explanatory of facilities presented, mailed free on receipt of $1. *The Bridal Wreath*, the organ and exponent of this institution, and devoted to the subject in general; price 10 cents and postage; a liberal allowance to newsmen. Address Official Actuary, E. FITZREY, No. 90 3d-av., New-York.

BRIGGS' CURATIVE FOR INFLAMED corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, &c. Briggs' Alleviator for all common corns. Briggs' Embrocation for gouty, tender and sweaty feet. Sold by druggists. Dr. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, No. 208 Broadway. Evening, No. 920 Broadway.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD.—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

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CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash price. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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A CARPET WANTED FOR A ROOM about 18 by 30 feet. Address, with particulars, CARPET, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

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Or, THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI,

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TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS, the only ones on exhibition in America.

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Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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MISS FANNY HERRING,

In three different characters.

Mr. G. L. FOX in two comic parts.

THE FRENCH SPY.
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THE DUTCH STATUE.

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POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS OF MR. GATES' CHAMPION MARE, BLACK BESS.

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MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.

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The classic Pantamorphic Character-Rider and Leaper, MR. JAMES E. COOKE, and the superb Double Troupe, in a profusion of ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT SCENES.

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AN ACCOMPLISHED ENGLISH LADY, whose French education has rendered her thoroughly conversant with the language of that country, and who is a first-class musician, would like to engage during the Summer months with a family whose daughters wish to devote their mornings to the study of music, vocal or instrumental, painting in water colors, and English and French literature. Salary not an object, where she would have the privilege of forming a class of young ladies for the above studies. The highest City references given. Address L. J., Box No. 140, Sing Sing Post-office.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn. Vacancies for a few good boys. Pupils enjoy all the comforts of a Christian home, with proper intellectual and physical training, in the most healthy district of the State. Can remain during Summer months. Principal in New-York City on the 21st inst. For particulars address as above. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.

For circulars apply to the principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGH book-keeper, whose evenings are disengaged, would like to give instruction to a few pupils at his residence, in the method of book-keeping as adopted by the large, first-class houses in this City, and guarantees to impart the same in a short time. Terms moderate. For further particulars address INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT TO teach classes in French and mathematics, and who is also a thorough English scholar, desires to obtain the position of tutor in a respectable family; no objection to the country; highest City references. Address or call at No. 133 East 38th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE," a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS,
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM OF T. PUTNAM & CO., consisting of TARRANT PUTNAM and WILLIAM B. PUTNAM, has been dissolved. T. PUTNAM will close the affairs of the late firm, and continue business at No. 86 Franklin-st.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROWN & STONE is by mutual consent dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business as heretofore.

LEANDER STONE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER TO purchase an interest in a patent and in a business already established for the manufacture of the patent article, and now in successful operation. A person having facilities to negotiate sales of the article in Europe preferred. Apply to S. D. LAW, 20 Pine-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND INDUSTRIous man, who is willing to pay $300 cash for one-half interest in a respectable in-door mechanical business, at which he can at present earn from $75 to $80 per month. For full particulars, address Post-office Box No. 225, Middletown, Conn.

A PARNTER WANTED, SILENT OR ACtive; the business lucrative; small capital required; no accumulation of bad stock. For particulars, R. T. MEEKS & CO., No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD CROCKERY, GROCERY and milk-store to sell out very cheap, in consequence of leaving New-York. Inquire at No. 189 Rivington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Open at 7½. Begin at 8.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 O'CLOCK.

At which hour the play now terminates.

THIS EVENING,

And every night until further notice,

Mr. Chas. Reade's IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL AND HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE DRAMA,

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,

which has had an uninterrupted run of 150 nights in London, with new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Maeder. And which is universally pronounced THE MOST BEAUTIFUL EVER EXHIBITED ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.

Original music by Mr. Mollenhauer.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND EVENTS.

ACT I.

THE FIELDING FARM WITH THE VILLAGE CHURCH AND DISTANT COUNTRY.

The Rival Suitors—The Jew—The Emigrant's Farewell.

ACT II.

Scene I. APARTMENT IN MEADOW'S HOUSE. Scene II. INTERIOR OF THE PRISON, WITH ITS CELLS AND GALLERIES.

The Plot—Prison Discipline—The Victim.

ACT III.

GEORGE FIELDING'S HUT IN AUSTRALIA.

The Meeting—Jacky the Savage.

ACT IV.

ROCKY GLEN AND DISTANT MOUNTAINS IN AUSTRALIA, WITH WATERFALL AND RIVULETS BY MOONLIGHT—CHANGING GRADUALLY TO DARKNESS—DAYLIGHT AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

The Miners—Gold—The Struggle.

ACT V.

THE FARM AND DISTANT COUNTRY.

"Home, Sweet Home!"

THE NEW DRAMA EVERY NIGHT.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the CONNIE SOOGAH.

THIS (Friday) EVENING,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, will appear for positively the last time but one in Gaylor's Drama, entitled the

CONNIE SOOGAH,
OR
THE WEARING OF THE GREEN,

presented with its great cast and beautiful scenery, including

THE SEA-GULL ROCK, GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, FINGALL'S CAVE, CASCADE AND DEVIL'S BASIN IN THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS AS CORNEY McGRATH, with the popular ballads of "Pat Malloy," and "Welcome all Heartily."

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS AS NELLY NOLAN, with the favorite song of "Abington Green," and a new Irish jig.

MADAME PONISI AS ELSIE OF THE GLEN.

Lover's beautiful Irish drama of RORY O'MORE is in active rehearsal, with new scenery, appointments and a powerful cast, and will be produced ON MONDAY NEXT.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.

IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 19.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TENDERED TO MR. C. BUSCH,

Musical Agent, who has been confined to his bed with severe and painful sickness, for many months. On which occasion the following

EMINENT ARTISTS HAVE GENEROUSLY VOLUNTEERED:

VOCALISTS:

Miss FANNY STOCKTON,
Miss ZELDA HARRISON,
Signor ARDAVANI.

PIANISTS:

Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. ROBERT HELLER,
Mr. N. GOLDBECK.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, (Violin.)

ORGAN SOLOIST:

Mr. G. W. MORGAN.

CONDUCTOR AND ACCOMPANYIST:

Mr. G. W. COLBY.

Tickets of admission $1; can be obtained at all the principal music-stores, at Steinway & Sons' Piano Rooms, No. 71 East 14th-st., and at the Hall, on the evening of the Concert.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT

FOR THE ORPHANS OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Under the auspices of the Bloomingdale Catholic Association.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 23, 1866.

The following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered: Miss Matilda Toedt, the celebrated violinist; Signorita Carmelina Poch, from the Academy of Music; Signor Mazzoleni, from the Italian Opera; Mr. Henry Mollenhaur, the great violoncellist; Mr. Joseph Poznanski, the distinguished pianist; Messrs. Pecher and Warren, organists; the Beethoven Mannerchor, Mr. Ernst Eberhard, director. Other celebrities will be duly announced. Tickets $1—for sale at the hotels, music stores and at the hall.

IRVING HALL—SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS.

THE SIXTH SACRED CONCERT,

SUNDAY EVENING, May 20, at 8 o'clock.

Miss FANNY STOCKTON, Contralto.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor. And
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the celebrated Organist, will perform on Odell's new organ.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY OF YALE COLLEGE,

A chorus of

FIFTY MALE VOICES,

Will give a CONCERT ON TUESDAY EVENING, May 22.

RESERVED SEATS $1.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Box office open on and after Thursday, May 17.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 18 AND 19,

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS OF MR. GATES' CHAMPION MARE, BLACK BESS.

BRYANT'S!

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON!

Brilliant success of the astonishing serial ELEPHANT! ELEPHANT!! ELEPHANT!!!

Dan Bryant and Seymour in their world-renowned scene LES MISERABLES! OUR AFRICAN POLKA!! The Nerves, Tyrolean Galoots, Black Chemist, U. S. Mail! Ten minutes at the Academy. Plantation Festival—How are you, Greenbacks?

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Two hours of continued laughter; auctioneer, stage struck barber, quarrelsome servants, &c. PETER PIPER, the man about town. Matinee SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock; children 25 cents.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.

The Committee of the "Soldiers' Orphans Home" are happy to announce that the above picture will be exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of this noble Institution, opening on FRIDAY, the 11th of May, for three weeks. Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Season Ticket $1.

On behalf of the Committee.

MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, V. P.

MARBLE STATUES BY LARKIN MEAD, Jr.,

"THE BATTLE STORY,"

"LA CONTADINELLA," "ECHO,"

and others. Open every DAY and EVENING, at the Studio Building, 15 West 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY,

NO. 6 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

Grand complimentary testimonial to MR. JOHN WOOD, by his pupils, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 16 and 23. Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained of members only.

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PIANO-FORTE

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to

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THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 18th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page.

HORACE WATERS.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVERSTRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable Pianos made, Agraffe, overstrung, and all improvements. Nos. 241 to 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Steamer Vera Cruz—Death of Gov. Allen—The Confederates Dispersing—Maury and Magruder Come to Grief—Condition of the Empire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Sunday, April 29, 1866.

The anxiety which has prevailed throughout Mexico, especially at the capital, over the probable fate of the steamship *Vera Cruz*, was relieved on the 27th inst., by a telegram forwarded from the port of Vera Cruz, on the arrival of the Spanish mail steamer *Barcelona*, announcing the loss of the *Vera Cruz* off the coast of North Carolina.

We hope that another steamer will take her place immediately. It would be a perfect night in this country now if this line, for any cause whatever, should be withdrawn. As Maximilian advanced the company $60,000 in gold six months before it was due, and at a time when hundreds of other claims, apparently more just, were put off with the usual reply for non-payment, that "there is no money in the treasury," we trust that means will be used for placing another steamer on the line. These steamers have been instrumental in securing for New-York a large Mexican trade, which will grow to be an immense revenue to our country if a regular steamship line is continued.

Henry W. Allen, Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army—a year Governor of Louisiana, and since the abandonment of the cause of rebellion in the Trans-Mississippi Department, editor of the *Mexican Times*, of this city—died here a few days since. I wrote you in my letter intended for the ill-fated steamer *Vera Cruz*, and dispatched in care of Capt. Bowen, of that steamer, that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. He died at 11 A. M. on the 22d inst., at No. 8 Calle de Cordobanes, near the great cathedral, and was buried in the American Cemetery, in full Confederate uniform, on the following day, at 12 M. Some objections were made to this defiance in death to the Government he cursed in his life by our Consul, Mr. Otterbourg. He at first objected to their burying him in uniform in this burying-ground by the side of all the Americans who have died for the last eight years. The cemetery is the property of the United States Government. Mr. Otterbourg withdrew his objection and signed the license when he saw that a general row would be the result if he did not.

Three days before the death of Mr. Allen, Maximilian notified Gen. Magruder, Surveyor-General of the Empire of Mexico, and Col. Maury, who was then at the head of the Foreign Emigration Bureau, on account of his father's absence in Europe, that they should return their portfolios on the 1st of May, and that on account of the lack of sufficient revenue, those offices would be discontinued. The sun of the defunct Confederacy has gone down at last. Jubal Early left for Havana as soon as he learned of the discharge of the Confederates from office—Gen. Wilcox is the last to linger, and he goes to the United States by the steamer *Manhattan*. The *Mexican Times*, by will of the late owner, has passed into the hands of John N. Edwards, one of Joe Shelby's soldiers. He is also the recipient of $12,000 money in bank and a third interest in the Conklin Brothers' great American Circus, now showing here. Mr. Edwards is a good writer, and has had considerable newspaper experience. He will support the Empire, but discard political questions.

During the past week the Press has busied itself in an endeavor to enlighten its readers as to the *status* of the Empire. The ball was opened by the ever notorious *Idea Liberal*, of Puebla, whose editor remains a prisoner of Maximilian for violating the Emperor's liberty of the Press decrees. Nine months ago he was imprisoned, and his paper suspended. He was soon after pardoned by the Emperor, and ordered to be released from prison. He refused the pardon, declaring that though he was obliged to acknowledge the *brute force* that imprisoned him, he would not acknowledge an usurper's right to pardon him. Since then he has written in prison. On the 21st inst. the *Idea Liberal* published its first article on *El Objeto de la Intervencion*—the object of the intervention. It begins by declaring that "the object of the intervention is too apparent for discussion; and says that, primarily, the French and other European and Egyptian hirelings were sent here to put a stop to the expansion of the United States, and to break down the national ideas of the Western republics—that none but republican forms of government should hold sway on the Western continent. As if by mutual understanding between the editors of the two Republican papers, the *Payaso*, of Guadalajara, and *Idea Liberal*, of Puebla, the former in an article entitled the "Aspect," thus presents the situation. It says:

The *Bandera Imperial*, of Morelia, assures us that the Empire has no opposition, and that its only enemies are vandals, libertines and bandits. We call the attention of the editors of the *Bandera Imperial* to the following organs which support the Empire:

La Nacion, (of Mexico) semi-official and paid by Government, (since suspended publication—correspondent.)
El Mexicano, paid Government organ.
El Ranchero, of Matamoras, organ.
La Esperanza, of Jalapa, organ.
La Paz, of Oajaca, organ.
La Uniformidad, of Puebla, organ.
La Bandera Imperial, of Morelia, organ.

That is, there are six periodicals in the Empire which directly support the Empire, and which in turn are directly supported by the Empire.

Also, we have among us three papers owned and edited by renegade citizens of the United States. The *L'Estafette*, *Leri Nouvelle* and *Mexican Times*—the last is published in English. They do not have any influence, and beyond their exchanges scarcely any circulation. At most they are pitiable concerns, and we trust there will no foreigner think that these three papers have any encouragement from native Mexicans—surely we are not yet so low in the scale of being.

There are three other papers, called non-committals, the *Sociedad*, *Pajaro Verde* and *Cronista*, but which, nevertheless, do not allow any opportunity to pass which they can use to ridicule the present Government.

For the consideration of the *Bandera Imperial* and all interested, we will annex a list of those papers which are antagonistic to government. They are:

In Mexico, *La Sombra* and *La Arquesta*.
In Puebla, *La Idea Liberal* and *Realidad*.
In Vera Cruz, *El Pensamiento*, *El Diablo* and *El Cornetin*.
In San Luis Potosi, *El Eco Nacional*.
In Zacatecas, *El Porvenir*.
In Aquascalientas, *La Liberatad de Mexico*.
In Guadalajara, *El Boletin Payaso*.

The editor then asks "very good Señor *Bandera*, do all these periodicals represent vandalism and libertinage?"

The article is lengthy, and sustains the above tone throughout. The *Orquesta* (a copy of the caricature is enclosed) follows up these other bold editors, and through a caricature on government called the "New Exhibition of Beasts," which appeared in the streets yesterday, Escalante represents the American eagle striking down the unicorn of Maximilian. If the whole number of newspapers lately become so bold in the cause of Republicanism are not suppressed at once, we shall think the poor Dutchman's stay drawing to an end.

It makes little difference on which side the correspondent in Mexico leans—whether he be eager to tell of Imperial victories or Republican success—unless he wilfully perverts the truth, he can but acknowledge that as far as territory and order are concerned, that the Empire is steadily passing from a government of disfavor to an object of pity. With but few safe footholds in the Northern Military Departments, no safe retreat in San Luis Potosi, besieged at Mazatlan, Guymas and San Blas, the three Pacific ports, surrounded in the Capital by Liberal armies, whose mountain side camp-fires are nocturnal signs of the existence of a Government, patient yet watchful, lest the usurper gain some advantage he should not have; the great Spanish high-road from his castle in the suburbs, and his palace in the capital, to his chief seaport city on the gulf, the scene of daily manifestations of disorder and brigandage; the occupants of the offices of his patronage so often changed that a watchful historian is hardly able to tell who are cabinet members from day to day; imperial decrees of one week which invite the poor of all lands to come and partake of his possessions; Imperial orders the following week discharging from office all officers occupying offices intended for the improvement of the country; taxes which, under Mexican Republicanism were onerous, quadrupled until each pane of glass in your doors and windows, and every leaf in every blank-book used in the country is taxed 6¼ cents at the beginning of each year; the palace which was good enough and ample enough for "poor Mexico," repaired at an expense of $3,000,000, public offices converted into royal stables and private theatres—these all these are the signs of the "Sailor Emperor's" Empire.

La Sociedad of to-day publishes a letter from Morelia, dated 23d inst., which says that Gen. Mendez has reorganized the French and native troops of his command, and are preparing for a campaign against Alvarez and Ortega.

The French transport *Amphion* foundered at sea within five leagues of Sacrificios, the military and naval port of the empire, one league below Vera Cruz, during the severe norther on the 22d inst., 450 men, reinforcements for the French, were on board. It is supposed all were lost.

L'Etafette of Friday last says that the United States mail steamer *John L. Stephens*, one of the vessels of the San Francisco and Pacific coast steamers, was captured by the Liberals off Cape St. Lucas twelve days since, and taken to Paz, a small port on the coast of Sonora, where they were preparing her for a cruiser.

La Sociedad says in reference to the above, that it has the latest news from Mazatlan, and that no such occurrence could have taken place. The 1,000 men composing the Sixth Battalion of the line of the French army, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the *Rhone*, a few days since, are on their way to this city, having passed Orizaba during Friday, the 27th inst.

The northers which have reigned on the gulf for the past ten days have reached here, and have blown such a gale during the whole of the past week that all fears of an inundation the coming rainy season are dispelled. The winds have lowered the water 23 inches.

Judge Chas. L. Austin, of Albany, N. Y., father of the Purser of the steamer *Manhattan*, was lying very low this morning, at the Hotel Iturbide, from an attack of the heart disease.

W. C. Corwin, Esq., our Chargé d'Affaires at this city, will return to the United States by the steamer *Manhattan*.

Movements of the Empress—Successes of the Imperialists—Advices from Honduras—Escobedo Preparing to Advance on Monterey.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 17.

The Empress Carlotta left Mexico for Cuernavaca on the 1st inst.

Smith's plan for draining the Valley of Mexico has been accepted and a decree issued.

The Imperialists have reoccupied the Pacific coast, and the "Empire" is unusually quiet.

British Honduras advices to the 10th inst. have been received. The Colony was healthy and prosperous. Draining and agricultural improvements on a large scale were progressing.

Brownsville advices state that Escobedo, with 2,000 men, was in the neighborhood of China, preparing for an advance on Monterey.

JAMAICA.

The Suicide of Col. Hobbs—Probable Appointment of Sir Storks as Governor—Departure of Mrs. Gordon for England.

The steamer *Talisman*, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th inst., brings us late advices from that place.

The death, by suicide, of Col. Hobbs, of the Sixth Royals, is announced. Col. Hobbs, it will be remembered, took an active part in operations against the negroes during the late disturbances in Jamaica. The white troops employed during martial law were under his command, and these were not behind the Maroons in the severity with which they dealt with the blacks—shooting and hanging people arrested on suspicion, and burning down cottages. In consequence of these things, Col. Hobbs had been ordered to return forthwith to England, and report himself at the Horse Guards. Shortly after receiving the order he began to show symptoms of insanity, and soon became totally unfit for duty. It was thought, however, that the voyage to England would restore him, and on the 21st of April he embarked in the steamer for Southampton, accompanied by an officer and two soldiers, appointed to watch over him during the passage. Twenty-four hours after the steamer left Kingston, while the passengers were at breakfast, he went on deck, and felling with a blow the soldier who was attending him, jumped overboard, and sank to rise no more. He was the son of a British officer who fought and was wounded at Waterloo, and served in the Crimea during the latter part of the war. He was only 37 years of age.

From private letters received in Jamaica from England, it was reported that Sir Henry Storks would be appointed successor to Gov. Eyre, who would be recalled. Mr. Eyre's health has become seriously impaired. Both in body and mind he is in a state bordering on prostration. The project for raising a subscription to present him with a testimonial for "the valuable services rendered by him to the colony during the late rebellion," seems to meet with but scant favor, as in only three parishes out of the twenty-two into which the island is divided, has any move been made in response to the invitation of that portion of the Press favorable to the proposition. In these parishes days have been appointed for holding meetings to take the matter into consideration.

Sir Henry Storks is showing a determination to do his duty without fear, favor or affection. He has addressed a circular to the magistracy throughout the island, telling them that he expects them either to fulfil faithfully their obligations as justices of the peace, or resign their commissions. He requires all public officers to reside in their several districts and attend personally to the duties of their office. He receives visitors of all parties in the island, invites suggestions as to measures necessary for the good government of the colony, and listens attentively to the complaints of the people, into which he causes proper inquiry to be made. He has already gained the confidence of the blacks, and is proving himself to be "the right man in the right place."

Mrs. Gordon, the widow of the late George Wm. Gordon, has left for England, in response to an invitation from the Anti-Slavery Society and the Jamaica Committee. She was a passenger in the same vessel with Col. Hobbs when he sought a watery grave in the ocean.

The report of the Royal Commissioners on the late disturbances was signed on the morning on which Messrs. Russell, Gurney and Maule left Jamaica for England. The conclusions to which the Commissioners arrived are not known in Jamaica, but speculation is rife as to their verdict, the opinions of the opposing parties being colored by their hopes and wishes. Of course there is the greatest anxiety for positive information on the subject, which it is expected will be received by the first mail steamer in June.

The weather has been very favorable for both coffee and sugar. Of the latter the crop for this year will be a fair average one, and of the former the yield has been very large, especially in those parishes where the small settlers abound. In St. Thomas-in-the-East, where the disturbances occurred, the sugar planters complain that they cannot get sufficient hands to cut the canes; but in other parishes labor is abundant, and the people are working well where they are honestly and punctually paid for their labor. A few mild cases of small-pox had shown themselves in the neighborhood of Kingston, but the health of the island was good.

The Case of Zeno Burnham.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Thursday, May 17, 1866.

In explanation and justification of the action of Gov. Fenton in this case, the following letters are submitted. In addition to these, I will say that the Governor submitted the evidence as contained in the printed bill of exceptions to the Attorney-General for his examination, and that officer gave it as his opinion that Burnham's conviction could not be sustained by the law nor the facts of the case, and in view of his ill-health joined in the recommendation of a pardon.

I hope it will not be considered improper for me to say that the District Attorney himself, in a private note to a friend, stated that the conviction of Burnham was to him a surprise; that it was upon prejudice more than evidence that the Jury convicted him, and that he did not expect to sustain the conviction in the higher Courts.

The proceedings of the trustees appointed by Judge Barnard no doubt had its proper influence with the Governor. They had taken possession of Burnham's entire estate, and had advertised to sell everything at auction, and to turn his family into the streets, to collect this claim of Mrs. Stebbins of about $1,000, after they had been notified that this claim would be paid whenever Mrs. Stebbins was ready to receive it. The order appointing trustees was vacated yesterday by Judge Barnard, who allowed $2,140 for their fees and $250 for counsel fees, beside all expenses and disbursements; so hereafter it may be an open question whether a man had better go to the State Prison or have a favorite of some Judge appointed trustee of his estate.

ORLANDO L. STEWART.

Dear Sir: I have given the record in the above case such examination as I have been able in the time allotted for that purpose.

It seems that Mrs. Stebbins parted with the bond, expecting to receive the difference between it and the amount of her bill of purchase, and if so, of course no conviction for larceny would be proper. I do not find in the case the evidence of any other legal crime.

Respectfully yours, W. F. ALLEN.

To O. L. Stewart, Esq.

New-York, May 13, 1866.

Hon. R. E. Fenton, Governor, &c.:

My Dear Sir: I have carefully examined the evidence as printed in the settled bill of exceptions in the above case, and am very clear in the opinion he was wrongfully and improperly convicted. There is no legal cause disclosed in the case, and as there is always great delay in proceedings in our Courts, and as Burnham's condition of health is such that his life will be greatly endangered if not absolutely sacrificed by this delay, I join with others in asking your Excellency to pardon him and restore him to liberty. I am clear that the facts and circumstances of the case not only justify but demand this action on your part. Signed, T. E. STEWART.

New-York, May 12, 1866.

His Excellency Reuben E. Fenton:

My Dear Sir: I have, at the request of a personal friend, made an examination of the evidence in the case of Zeno Burnham, who was convicted in February last and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

I was prejudiced against Burnham, as I had believed from newspaper reports that he was guilty, and that his conviction was just; but I must confess, that after a careful and disinterested examination of the facts, I am surprised at the result of the trial.

I am unable to find any evidence that justifies a conviction upon either charge. In my judgment the verdict and sentence were entirely unwarranted, and I believe that an appellate Court would at once so decide; but from what I learn of Burnham's physical condition, relief from any appellate tribunal will be of no avail, as all human probability he will not live long enough for an appeal to be reached, considering his rapidly declining health, and the facts upon which his conviction was obtained, I believe the case is one requiring Executive interference, and that justice and humanity alike demand that he should be immediately pardoned. These are the only motives that induce me to ask your aid in the matter, and if you can give the time to carefully examine the facts, I am sure that you will come to the same conclusion that I have. With great respect your obedient servant,

(Signed,) GUY R. PELTON.

Sing Sing, May 12, 1866.

Gen. Barnum:

Dear Sir: The convict Zeno Burnham, sick and under my charge in hospital, is quite feeble and strongly predisposed to phthisis pulmonalis, and in my opinion long continued confinement in prison will tend to still further impair his health and endanger his life. Respectfully, (Signed) P. PEYNE, Prison Physician.

State of New-York,
Office of the Inspector of State Prisons,
May 12, 1866.

Gov. Fenton:

My Dear Sir: I have just received Dr. Peyne's opinion to Gen. Barnum as to the health of the convict Burnham.

From careful observation of Burnham since he has been here, I have no doubt of the correctness of his opinion, and firmly believe that a much longer incarceration in prison would be at the sacrifice of his life.

Truly yours,
(Signed) S. H. JOHNSON.

State of New-York,
Office of the Inspector of State Prisons,
Sing Sing, May 12, 1866.

Gov. R. E. Fenton:

Honored Sir: From the great interest manifested by many people of credit and good standing in the case of the convict, Zeno Burnham, sentenced in February last to this prison for two years and six months, for grand larceny and mock auction practices, I have been led to examine the same, and conclude that he is "more sinned against than sinning," and is deserving of Executive clemency, particularly because his health is such that much longer confinement will doubtless result fatally.

I inclose the report of Dr. Peyne in his case; also the letter of G. R. Pelton, Esq., addressed to me. Judge Johnson also writes you in regard to him.

I think you would be justified in pardoning him, and earnestly recommend such action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) H. A. BARNUM, Inspector in Charge.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Interesting Proceedings on the Subject of Uniform Weights and Measures.

A special meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday to consider the subject of Uniform Weights, Measures and Coins.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman of the Committee having the matter in charge, made the following statements, as preliminary to a more full report on the whole subject.

The subject of a uniform standard of weights and measures, said Mr. Ruggles, is exclusively committed to our National Government. In the old Articles of Confederation, in 1777, it was made a prominent object of nationality, by the declaration that "the United States, in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their authority, or by that of the respective States, and of fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States." The Constitution of 1787 empowers Congress "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures," and prohibits the States from coining money.

The necessity of fully exercising this power was early urged on Congress by President Washington, and subsequently by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, but without success except as to coins, which were decimalized; but the varying and incongruous measures, of weight, capacity and surface, imported by the early colonists from England, have virtually remained untouched to the present hour.

In 1817, soon after the war with England, John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, was directed by the Senate to examine the whole subject. After three years' study he produced his celebrated report in 1821, discussing most learnedly and profoundly the whole history of weights and measures, through every period of human history, actually commencing with our first parents in the Garden of Eden, and tracing the subject through the Jewish, Grecian and Roman epochs, down through the Saxon and modern periods, to the great event of the adoption of the "Metric System" in France in 1792—expatiating most eloquently on the advantages which the whole human race would experience from its universal adoption. The object could be effected only by a General Congress of the civilized nations, and no action was taken by our Government either to convene such a Congress, nor in any way to fix the standard for the United States alone.

Sundry acts were, however, passed, from time to time, to fix the value at which the coins of foreign nations should be received at the Mint; but no action whatever took place in respect to any standard of weight or measure, until the act of May 19, 1828, which declared that a brass pound weight for Troy measure, which had been procured at London by the Minister of the United States, should be the standard Troy pound weight of the Mint of the United States. From this very partial exercise of the general power, the States were, however, enabled themselves to deduce a standard for avoirdupois measure for the use of their people, by adopting the ratio which had been established in England, of 7,000 grains for the pound avoirdupois to 5,760 grains for the Troy pound.

It appears that the Treasury Department of the United States, previously to 1866, had procured from England standards of weights and measures for the use of the Custom-houses, for Congress, on the 14th of June, 1836, passed a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Governor of each State, for its use, a complete set of all weights and measures adopted at the Custom-houses, "*to the end* that a uniform standard of weights and measures may be established throughout the United States." In no other way did Congress discharge its constitutional office to "*fix the standard*" for the American people, but apparently left the duty mainly to the separate States.

The State of New-York accepted these standards, and passed a statute directing them to be used. It is worthy, however, of note, that while the "bushel" borrowed from England and furnished as a standard, contained but 2,150 42-100 cubic inches, an "Imperial" bushel of increased capacity, containing 2,218 20-100 cubic inches, has been adopted in England—and further, that while the "wine gallon," also furnished by Congress as a standard, contains but 231 cubic inches, an "Imperial" gallon of increased capacity has also been adopted in England; showing that even in a country supposed to be inflexibly bound by its ancient usages, changes in some of its measures are not impossible.

It should also be remarked that the State of New-York, after receiving these standards from Washington, fixed the weight of the "ton" at two thousand pounds avoirdupois, thus ridding itself of the "hundredweights" of the English system; and that, too, after Congress, under a previous act, had fixed the weight of a ton for Custom-house purposes at 2,240 pounds.

For want of a single definite standard of weight fixed by Congress and binding all the States, the people are still left to find their way through the varying measures, divided into different fractional parts, measuring their money by Troy weight, their merchandise by avoirdupois, their liquids by a third measure, and their medicines at the apothecaries by another.

The statutes of New-York and several others of the States undertake also to fix the weight of their cereal products—arbitrarily declaring a bushel of wheat to weigh 60 pounds, a bushel of Indian corn 58, of rye 56, buckwheat and barley 48, oats 32—when it is perfectly notorious that our vast cereal cargoes dealt with at New-York and elsewhere are always sold by weight, and are never measured by the bushel; and that the word "bushel," as a standard so far as they are concerned, has practically become obsolete.

It is under these circumstances that many of the American people have come to believe that it is now practicable, at least to some extent, to secure for their country a single and uniform standard of weights and measures, and one, too, which shall be uniform throughout the civilized world.

This belief, which has been rapidly gaining ground with the last twenty years among the scientific and thoughtful men of Europe, has been actively fostered and concentrated by recent periodical assemblies in the series of International Statistical Congresses, commencing at Brussels in 1851 and continued successively at Paris, Vienna, London and Berlin. These Congresses have done much to effect that common and world-wide union of opinion and common action deemed so indispensable by Mr. Adams in his far-seeing report of 1821. At the Congress in London in 1860, a uniform system and language, of coins, weights and measures was declared to be absolutely necessary for enabling the statisticians adequately to present to the statesmen of the world the comparative condition of its civilized nations.

It was notorious that every department of science in Europe, and especially on the Continent, had ceased to express its measures in any terms less accurate than those of the metric system; while the manifold and daily, nay hourly, conveniences and benefits to the commercial world, on both sides of the Atlantic, from a decimal division both of coins and of weights and measures, and the great saving in time in making computations were obvious to all.

The Congress of 1860 accordingly instituted a Committee, selected from eminent men of fourteen different nations, to attentively consider the whole subject and report at length to the Congress of 1863. A copy of their most instructive and elaborate report then presented, which was duly transmitted to the Government at Washington, was very judiciously referred by Secretary Seward to the careful study and consideration of the National Academy of Sciences, a scientific institution of the highest rank, incorporated by Congress for the very purpose of advising the Government on questions of this description. A brief but very satisfactory report was made by the Academy to Congress during the present year of a singularly feasible and practical character, avoiding all professional discussion of the scientific features of the metric system, but recommending, in view of the extensive progress of the system already made through Europe, that the American people be practically instructed in its leading features, and taught by actual experience its uses and value, simply by providing them, in lieu of the present paper fractional currency for five cents, a coin of copper and nickel to pass as a "token," to have some even weight in "grammes" of the metric system, and a breadth representing some even portion of the "metre." So that the coins, either collectively or singly, should serve as a metric measure both of weight and lineal extent.

This proposition was promptly adopted in both Houses of Congress, and the necessary bill has just passed for coining a new five cent piece, to weigh 77.16-100 grammes, being practically equal in weight to five metric "grammes." The Mint will probably fix its breadth at one-fortieth part of the "metre," a little less than an inch.

Mr. Ruggles, after exhibiting and explaining to the Chamber specimens of the different metric measures of length, capacity, surface and weight, and the admirable scientific harmony between them all, proceeded to show geographically and arithmetically the progress already made by the metric system through the civilized world, it being already adopted by all the nations of the Latin race, including France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, many portions of Spanish America, Belgium, Holland, considerable portions of Germany, and to some extent by Austria, embracing in all a population exceeding ninety millions. Even in England, it has recently overcome the bitter political prejudices of the last half century, excited by its origin or adoption during the Revolutionary era of France of 1793; for in 1864 Parliament, after much discussion, passed an act permitting its use throughout the United Kingdom whenever parties should agree to use it. A similar permission bill will probably be reported to our American Congress at the present session. Its passage will be a bright feature in the history of American civilization.

Mr. Ruggles then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the due regulation and the best interests of the external and internal commerce of the United States and the general welfare of the American people, demand that the exclusive power committed by the Constitution to Congress, to "fix the standard of weights and measures" shall be fully exercised; and that in so doing Congress shall conform such standard in whole or in part, or from time to time, and as rapidly as the general convenience of the people will permit to the standard in use by a majority of the commercial nations of Europe.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York have learned with much satisfaction that Congress has recently made the first approach to the metric system by the act now awaiting the signature of the President, authorizing the coinage of five cent pieces of copper and nickel, and fixing their weight at 77 16-100 grains, equiponderant to five grammes of the metric system, with power to the Mint to fix the breadth at an even sub-division of the metre, thus affording to all our people convenient means always at hand for fixing the weight and measure of their commodities by the metric system, and teaching them by actual experience its uses and value.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Chamber are specially due, and are hereby respectfully tendered to Hon. John A. Kasson, of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the House of Representatives, and to Hon. John Sherman, of the Finance Committee of the Senate, for their successful efforts in securing the intelligent action of Congress in passing the act above mentioned; and that copies of these resolutions be duly transmitted to them by the officers of the Chamber.

Gen. Walbridge moved that the last two resolutions be adopted, and that the first one be referred back to the Committee, who should report when ready.

The motion was adopted.

It was then agreed to hold a meeting of the Chamber next Thursday, for the purpose of appointing a Pilot Commissioner in place of Capt. Nye, deceased.

The Chamber then adjourned.

FENIANISM.

Movements of the C. O. I. R.—Negotiations with the Roberts-Sweenyites—No Reconciliation Effected Yet—Country Circles Indorsing Stephens—California Clamors for Union—Letter from Mr. Stephens.

Mr. James Stephens, the C. O. I. R., and head of the Irish revolutionary spirit, continues, in a very quiet, unostentatious manner, his labors to effect a union of the opposing elements of the Fenian Brotherhood. He is engaged most of the time in consultations with prominent men in the organization, using every argument in his power to conciliate those who are opposed to him.

He has numerous visitors, and gives as hearty a welcome and as kind a word to him who carries the hod as to the more prosperous Irishman who is blessed with his thousands of dollars. Yesterday he was visited by the Centres of different Circles, who came to report to him the indorsements given him by their respective Circles, and to pay over to him the amount of funds they had on hand. Letters of encouragement are received by him from all parts of the country, the Circles urging him to spare no efforts to restore harmony to the paralyzed ranks of the Brotherhood.

The following dispatch from California was received yesterday, among others, and fairly represents the sentiments expressed in the numerous communications which reach Mr. Stephens:

San Francisco, Cal., Thursday, May 17.

James Stephens, Metropolitan Hotel, or Col. Roberts, No. 706 Broadway:

State Council in session. California congratulates you on your arrival. Great demonstration here on the 20th inst. If you unite with Roberts we can do much; without union, little. Joint telegram from you and Roberts will be worth thousands here. Answer forthwith. Send Roberts copy. JOHN HAMMILL, State Centre.

At the time of the recent Fenian rupture, California members of the Brotherhood did not know how to act, and so abstained from taking sides in the matter. At a State Council they resolved to send to Mr. Stephens in Ireland one-half the funds they had on hand, and the other half to Mr. Roberts, which was accordingly done. Their dispatch of to-day was sent to Mr. Roberts, but in what manner he will respond to their appeal for a reunion it is impossible to say.

The Roberts-Sweeny leaders still insist that in order to secure the freedom of their native land, it is necessary to conquer a foothold in the British Provinces, where supplies and munitions of war can be concentrated. They also contend that it will be necessary to send men to Ireland to assist in fighting the battle there. Mr. Stephens denies both of these propositions, and claiming to know the strength and sentiment of the people at home, says all they want is munitions of war, money and sympathy. He desires to be reconciled to the leaders of all parties, but relies principally upon the good sense of the rank and file to form a judgment between him and those opposed to him. The Roberts-Sweeny Senate is obstinate in its refusal to recognize Mr. Stephens as the head of Fenianism.

The Committee of Investigation appointed by the Manhattan Circles to look into the affairs of the Brotherhood, after the Campo Bello *fiasco*, have nearly completed their report, and will to-day place that voluminous document in the hands of Mr. Stephens. As soon as it has been examined by him, such portions of it as interest the public will be furnished for publication.

Last evening the members of "Lavelle Circle" called to pay their respects to Mr. Stephens. He addressed them briefly, urging them to unity of action. Alluding to those who advocate a raid upon the British Provinces, he said that any movement in that direction would prove the immediate ruin of the cause of Ireland and of the race. He thought that those who sought to complicate this country in their struggle for freedom were guilty of the basest ingratitude. In this country the Irish people had found a home, liberty and the right to labor, and to educate their children; and now to strive to drag this country into a war with England was a piece of the blackest ingratitude. Among those present were three young men who were members of the organization in Ireland last year; and in reply to Mr. Stephens' question, "What prevented us from fighting last year?" unanimously responded, "The split in America." Mr. Stephens spoke in a very impressive manner, saying that he should rely upon his countrymen to unite as one man for the cause of Ireland, regardless of factional leaders.

The Circles of Washington having, in a series of resolutions, indorsed Mr. Stephens, he last night sent them the following reply:

Metropolitan Hotel, New-York,
May 17, 1866.

To the Officers of the Fenian Brotherhood, Washington District:

Brothers: Accept my cordial thanks for the resolutions passed at your headquarters on the evening of the 15th inst. In indorsing me and pledging me your support, you will give cheer to our brothers in Ireland, whom I alone can represent, and confidence to the overwhelming majority of our countrymen on this continent. For this I thank you in the name of Ireland, where every heart is now yearning for the reunion and consolidation of our people. We want and must have united action. As you truly say, "the man or party who would stand between us and this great essential should be looked on as the worst enemy of Ireland." You have set a good example to the Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood—an example which, I am confident, will now be speedily followed throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Indeed, numerous Circles have already followed it, and I now appeal to every Circle in the States to make known its sentiments and resolves.

A party whose motto would seem to be not rule or ruin merely, but revenge and ruin at any price, pretends to have your confidence—to be the sole Irish power organized here. I admit that they have power—a power for much evil—and that they can, unless you repudiate their action, ruin us as well as themselves, sacrifice the cause of Ireland, and imperil the very existence of our race. Will the Irish people indorse a policy fraught with such dire results? I cannot believe it; and so, appealing to their sense and patriotism, I calmly and confidently look for such an expression of popular opinion as shall stay this threatened swoop of doom. But not an hour is to be lost. The time is momentous—every hour is big with peril, and every Irishman should act and make known his mind. In the name of Ireland, I call on all to speak out now and test the national will. In this way only can the threatened ruin be averted, our name redeemed, and confidence restored once more; and these essentials realized, we shall ere long have realized the power to achieve our end. Once more thanking you sincerely, Brothers of the Washington Circle, for the great trust you repose in me,

I am yours, faithfully and fraternally,
JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

BILLIARDS.

Deery and Dion's Match—The Championship and $1,000—Dion in Practice in this City—The Lake Testimonial.

The match for the American championship and $1,000, between John Deery, of New-York, and Joseph Dion, of Montreal, C. E., to which we alluded a week or so ago, has increased in interest since the arrival of Dion in this city, which event occurred on Tuesday last, Dion having taken up his quarters at McDevitt's establishment, in Sixth-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, a number of amateurs assembled there last evening to witness his first public practice-game since his arrival. With McDevitt as an opponent, he played one of the finest games ever seen in this City, making runs of 79, 82, 119, and 259, and an average of nearly 30, in a "string" of 1,000 points. The game, however, was won by McDevitt, though by one point only, he having made runs of 108, 116, 137 and 219, and an average of 29 1-3. As Dion has scarcely practiced at all since the making of the match, he intends to keep steadily at work, cue in hand, until the night of play, Wednesday next, 23d inst., when he will do his best to fulfill the prophecies of his Canadian friends, by bearing the champion cue. Deery, who is in splendid trim for the battle by cues, and whose friends are sanguine of his success, will of course do all in his power to retain possession of the emblem which he has held since the 6th of September, 1865.

The programme for the Lake Testimonial, which will take place at the Academy on the 24th inst., is partly made out. There will be a match in the afternoon between McDevitt and Goldthwait, for a purse of $150; and in the evening Pierre Carme and Joseph will play for a purse of $250. Besides these, there will be a game of 100 points, with maces, between Phelan and Lakes, and thus an opportunity will be afforded to witness billiards of ye olden time; and also display games by Messrs. Philip Tieman, John Deery, Louis Fox, Victor Estephe, R. T. Ryall, Edmund H. Nelms, Cyrille Zion, and other prominent experts.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Lecture on Dentistry.—Last evening, Dr. Eleazar Parmly, Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Dentistry, delivered a lecture on that science at the hall of the New-York Historical Society. By a prospectus handed round prior to the giving of the lecture, the public is informed of the institution of a New-York College of Dentistry, upon which the Legislature conferred a charter in the session of 1865. The following-named gentlemen form the Board of Corporators: Rev. R. B. Booth, D. D., President; W. H. Allen, Esq., Vice-President; M. McN. Walsh, Esq., Secretary; C. E. Francis, Esq., Treasurer; Eleazar Parmly, M. D., D. D. S., A. N. Gunn, M. D., Walter B. Roberts, Esq., John Allen, D. D. S., G. A. Mills and E. G. Roy, Esq. The prospectus further set forth the plan of organization embodied in the eleven articles. The Faculty of the College are named as follows: Eleazar Parmly, M. D., D. D. S., Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Dentistry; William H. Dwinelle, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Dental Science and Operative Dentistry; Norman W. Kingsley, Professor of Dental Art and Mechanism; J. Smith Dodge, Jr., M.D., D.D.S., Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics; Faneuil D. Meisse, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy; Rufus King Brown, M. D., Professor of Theoretical and Experimental Physiology; ———, Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy. The Board of Clerical Lecturers consists of twenty-one members, eminent members of the medical faculty of New-York, Washington, Chicago, Connecticut, Syracuse, Cleveland, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The lecturer introduced his subject by an eloquent panegyric of the men who have signalized themselves in the many walks of science, expressing the hope that the wreath so readily given to to those who distinguish themselves in the arts and sciences should not be denied to the Fathers of Dentistry. He then sketched the origin of the dental art and science—for dentistry lays claim to both—tracing its first existence to France, thence to England and thence to this country, *via* Boston. Its history in this country he gave in interesting detail, expressly interesting to the large number of medical gentlemen who filled the hall.

America Before Columbus.—Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, delivered a lecture on the subject of "America before Columbus," at the Cooper Institute, last evening. He took the ground, in the course of a very learned effort, which was richly gifted with the treasures of research, that the Phœnicians were the original inhabitants of this country, and that as philologists had discovered about two hundred words of Sanctic or Celtic origin, it was beyond a doubt that a large number of voyagers from Ireland constituted what was known as the colony of Great Ireland. This seemed to be ultimate home of Irishmen, and the lecturer hoped that they would always continue to shelter themselves here from the wrongs and oppressions of their own dear country.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Attempted Burglary.—A grocer named Anstett, doing business at the corner of Morrill and Debevoise streets, E. D., heard some one boring through the front door of his store about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, and on peeping out discovered two men industriously at work in cutting out the panels. Anstett, being deficient in pluck, shouted for help instead of helping himself, and the burglars, becoming alarmed, fled. On investigation it was found that Anstett's cellar had been previously entered by the burglars, who upset a barrel of kerosene oil, but took nothing away.

Fire in a Ropewalk.—A fire broke out in Lawrence's ropewalk, Bushwick-avenue, between Boerum and McKibben streets, E. D., about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, inflicting damage to the amount of $500. The fire was accidental. There were a number of girls in the place at the time, and the fire spread so rapidly that they became alarmed for their safety, and one girl became so excited that she precipitated herself out of a window, but sustained no further injuries than a few bruises.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at the foot of Adams-street on Wednesday night. Deceased had on a heavy pea-jacket and blue pants, gray undershirt, drawers and stockings, with heavy comforter about his neck and boots on his feet. In his pocket was found a paper containing the name of Michael Lyons, corner Hudson-avenue and Tillary-street. The body was taken to the Dead House for identification.

The Alleged Fenian Frauds.—Two prominent Fenians in the Eastern District are charged with selling large amounts of Fenian bonds and using the proceeds for their private interests, but there is nothing of a definite nature known outside the investigating Committee.

Licenses Granted in Brooklyn.—The following number of licenses were granted in Brooklyn on Wednesday: Central office, 2; Forty-first Precinct, 1; Forty-second Precinct, 4; Forty-third Precinct, 9; Forty-fifth Precinct, 5; Fiftieth Precinct, 3. Total, 24.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of New-York Rowdies for Riot.—In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, was commenced the trial of Michael Cunningham, Hugh McGowan, Patrick Genetty, Garret Baldwin, John Peters, and James Stack, of the First Ward, New-York, indicted for riot and assault and battery on citizens, near Greenville, on Sunday afternoon, the 29th of April. From the evidence, it appears that the prisoners, with about a dozen companions, went to Curry's Woods, on the Sunday in question, in a large one-horse express wagon and spent the day in playing base ball and drinking lager-beer, having taken three kegs with them. In the afternoon, a citizen named Thomas W. Miles and a man named Williams went on the grounds and drank four or five glasses of lager with a couple of the ball-players. Subsequently some of the party began to hustle Miles around, and finally fell upon and beat him until satisfied, when they left him and commenced beating Williams. Miles then went to the house of Deputy Sheriff Andrew Van Horn and requested him to arrest the ruffians. Van Horn and Miles then went to the house of Michael Smith to get assistance, and while there the rowdies came along the road in the wagon. As they arrived opposite the house, Miles said to the Deputy Sheriff, "There is the man that struck me; I want him arrested." The rowdies then jumped out of the wagon, stripped off their coats, knocked Miles down, and as many as could get near kicked him. Van Horn begged of them not to kill Miles, and two of the party interceded in his behalf. They then left Miles lying insensible, and made a similar attack on Williams, whom they also kicked and beat. Van Horn went to his assistance, when he was also set upon, but succeeded in knocking down, one after the other, Cunningham, Baldwin, Genetty, and a man who was not arrested. The whole party then commenced hurling stones, some of which struck Smith's house, and one weighing six pounds just missed Van Horn's head, and, striking against a tree, was broken into five pieces. Van Horn then ran, followed by the crowd, who continued throwing stones, and finally got away from them. The rowdies took to their wagon and left, when Mr. Van Horn and Mr. Smith proceeded to Jersey City and secured the arrest of the six prisoners, the others having left the wagon before entering the city. The trial was not concluded.

Highway Robbery on Bergen Hill.—A young man named William Goldley, while returning to his home in Hudson City, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, was set upon while walking up Bergen Hill, by three men. Two of them seized hold of and threw him down and prevented him from making an outcry, while the third rifled his pocket of a wallet containing a few dollars, with which they escaped. The same night, three houses at West End were entered and robbed of money and wearing apparel, probably by the same party.

Injunction Against the Central Railroad Garbage Nuisance.—Mr. Benjamin G. Clarke, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee of Jersey City, has obtained an injunction against the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, prohibiting them from dumping any more garbage and street sweepings, for the purpose of filling in, at their new depot in the cove south of Jersey City, until after the 1st of November next. The Company is also required to cover with fresh earth what is now deposited.

[Advertisement.]

From Mr. C. B. Thurston, Dentist, Newark, N. J.

"I most cheerfully bear testimony to the unrivaled excellence of Van Buskirk's Sozodont for the Teeth. During my practice in dentistry, for a number of years past, I have not only used it personally, but have recommended its use to my customers, as being the most efficacious, as well as delicious, dentifrice in use, and well calculated as a preservative for the teeth."

[Advertisement.]

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. Dillenback can be consulted on the above diseases at his New-York office, No. 113 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 40 | Sun sets.... 7 13 | Moon sets....11 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 07 | Gov. Island..11 56 | Hell Gate.... 1 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Adele, (Belg.,) Clausen, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son.

Brig Clodian, (Br.,) Phillips, London, Barclay & Livingston.

Brigs Prarie Flower, (Br.,) Samson, St. Nazaire, McCully & Marsh; Ocean Belle, Morton, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Mary M. Williams, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, W. F. Schmidt's Son; Oriental, (Br.,) Nickerson, Picton, Brett, Son & Co.; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Covell, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; John Jeffry, McLeod, Liverpool, N. S., Jones & Lough.

Schooners Jos. J. Owens, Sellick, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Jane Evison, Evison, Philadelphia.

Barge Leak, Rooke, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Mariposa, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Ellen Austin, [illegible], Liverpool April 7, with mdse. and 730 passengers to Spedden, Theston & Co. Had heavy westerly gales from 12th to 28th of April. Since then a great deal of light winds and calms. May 4, Lawrence Doyle, the boatswain, died of effusion of the lungs. Had two births and five deaths, three of which were children under two years.

Ship Victory, Briggs, Liverpool April 1, with mdse. and 714 passengers to David Ogden. Was up to lon. 32, lat. 48 in 7 ds. from port; since then had heavy westerly weather most of the time. One birth and five deaths. May 13, lat. 42, lon. 64, was in co. with ship Corsica, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Marlborough, (Br.,) Campbell, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. On the eastern part of George's Banks, boarded fishing schr. Gen. Butler, of Gloucester, nearly full. The M. has been 28 ds. W. of the Banks with continual light winds and calms.

Ship Sandusky, Linnekin, Bristol, Eng., Nov. 12, via Fayal April 17, (where she put in for repairs,) with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co. The ship Thornton, Wells, from Liverpool for New-York, had also put into Fayal, with loss of rudder; had repaired and proceeded on the 15th April.

Bark Ancolmo, (Sicil.,) La Commare, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Trinidad de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.

Bark Robert Murray, Jr., Mulligan, Miragoane 18 ds., with logwood and coffee to Robert Murray, Jr.

Bark Advance, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Antwerp 44 ds., with mdse. and 237 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had a succession of W. and N. W. gales; lost mizzenmast and maintopsail-yard; also lost and split sails. Had two births and two deaths among the passengers.

Bark Josie Nicholas, (of Bucksport,) Nicholas, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Edward, (Pruss.,) Wieting, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Ruprecht & Forstner.

Bark Oder, (Hamb.,) Winzen, Hamburg 48 ds., with mdse. and 286 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had twins born, and five deaths.

Bark Eliza Barss, Frith, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., with produce and passengers to J. N. Hovey.

Brig Neva, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Smith, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brig A. L. Peck, for New-York. Bark Irma to leave 5th for Sagua to load for the United States.

Brig Kate, (Br.,) McDougal, Glace Bay 18 ds., with coal to order.

Brig L. M. Johnson, Williams, Port Medway, N. S., 7 ds., with lumber and salmon to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig Victoria Amelia, (of Arichat,) Ferris, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Vale, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Burse, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucinda, Small, Machias 11 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. James Neilson, Hackett, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. Stratton, Sarderick, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Chamberlain, Savannah 8 ds., with ordnance stores to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. Garibaldi, Sadler, of and from Demerara 24 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Gen. Peavy, Armstrong, Lubec, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. J. Baker, Brewster, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with railroad iron to C. Parametta.

Schr. Agnes, Trible, Charleston 7 ds., with old iron; is bound to Wareham, Mass.

Schr. E. A. Conkling, Daniels, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. Comstock, Scofield, George's Banks, to H. C. Rogers & Co.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Addison 7 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Gentile, Henderson, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Webber, Portland, 5 ds., with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Alpine, Pressy, Providence.
Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. Brave, Crosby, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Nortnam, Providence.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. Black Warrior, Leathers, Bangor 7 ds., lumber.
Schr. Milton, Raymond, Providence.
Schr. N. Shaler, Brewer, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. P. B. Anderson, Clark, Portland, (Conn.,) stone.
Schr. Nictous, Tribble, Fall River.
Schr. Rosannah Ross, Burse, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. B. Wheeler, Sprague, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Florence, Peckham, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. Hotchkiss, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Juno, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.
Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London.
Schr. Ida, Phillips, Providence.
Schr. R. B. Smith, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Falcon, Hale, Elizabethport, for Stratford.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.
Schr. Annie M. Bergen, ——, Port Jefferson.
Schr. L. A. Tolles, Dead, Norwalk.
Schr. Willie Lee, Nash, Fall River.
Schr. Nelson Hardy, Burse, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Baker, Port Jefferson.
Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston.
Schr. Jas. Parker, Sr., Kelly, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Harwich.
Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Brookhaven.
Schr. George Brooks, Handley, Providence.
Schr. Annie, Sterling, Virginia.
Schr. S. M. Atkins, Bunting, Virginia.
Schr. A. Jennings, Jennings, Virginia.
Schr. B. Mason, Martling, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Baltimore.
Schr. Anna W. Collins, Tooker, Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 17.—Arr. steamers Wm. Tibbetts, Savannah; Ashland, New-York; ships Cromwell, Calcutta; Lydia Skolfield, Liverpool; Sunbeam, London; barks Lizzie, Buenos Ayres; Minnie, Cienfuegos; Walton, Bangor, Wales; Ocean Eagle, Matanzas; brigs Cygnet, Porto Rico; W. H. Beckmore, Philadelphia. Below—Ship Charles Chaloner, from Liverpool; was ordered to Portland.

PORTLAND, May 17.—The gunboat Winooski, from Eastport, arrived here this noon.

Miscellaneous.

REPORT OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD—LIGHTHOUSES RE-ESTABLISHED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received the following important report from the Chairman of the Lighthouse Board:

"Treasury Department,
Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, May 2, 1866.

Sir: I have the honor to state that at the beginning of the rebellion, Jan. 1, 1861, there were in operation on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States three hundred and sixty-seven Lighthouses, Light-Vessels and lighted Beacons. Of this number one hundred and seventy-seven were within the limits of the seceding States, and by the 1st of June following were all either extinguished, with more or less damage to buildings and apparatus, or were totally destroyed. The only exceptions were the light stations on the eastern shore of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe and Alexandria, Va., and at Carysfort Reef, Dry Bank, Land Key, Key West and Dry Tortugas, in Florida. By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, the sum of $160,000 was appropriated "to enable the Lighthouse Board to reëstablish lights and other aid to navigation which have been discontinued or destroyed on the southern coast." The Board thus having placed at its disposal a special fund, though small in comparison with the work to be accomplished, did what it could to carry into effect the wishes of Congress. The object of this paper is to show how this has been done. As rapidly as our armed forces advanced in repossessing the forts, arsenals and other public property of the United States, the Lighthouse establishment kept pace. Whenever the military authorities could give assurance that the work would be protected, it was begun and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The failure to appropriate for the Lighthouse service at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress somewhat retarded the work; but the following list shows the great progress made up to the 1st of May, 1866:

LIST OF LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHT VESSELS AND LIGHT BEACONS DISCONTINUED OR DESTROYED ON THE SOUTHERN COAST, BUT WHICH HAVE BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED BY THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD UP TO MAY 1, 1866.

In Virginia—Cape Henry Lighthouse, Craney Island Lighthouse, Naval Hospital Lighthouse, White Shoals Lighthouse, Point of Shoals Lighthouse, Deepwater Shoals Lighthouse, Jordan's Point Lighthouse, Back River Lighthouse, New Point Comfort Lighthouse, Wolf Trap Light-vessel, Stingray Point Lighthouse, Upper Cedar Point Light-vessel, Lower Cedar Point Light-vessel, Smith's Point Light-vessel.

In North Carolina—Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, Cape Hatteras Beacon, Ocracoke Lighthouse, Northwest Point Royal Shoal Lighthouse, Long Shoal Light-vessel, Roanoke Marshes Lighthouse, Croatan Lighthouse, Wade's Point Lighthouse, Cape Lookout Lighthouse, Federal Point Lighthouse, Fryingpan Shoals Light-vessel, Cape Fear Lighthouse, Oak Island Lighthouse, Price's Creek Lighthouse, Orton's Point Lighthouse, Campbell's Island Lighthouse.

In South Carolina—Rattlesnake Shoals Light-vessel, Sullivan's Island Lighthouse, Fort Sumter Lighthouse, Castle Pinckney Lighthouse, Battery Beacon Lighthouse, Martin's Industry Light-vessel.

Georgia—Tybee Beacon, Cockspur Island Beacon, Oyster Beds Beacon, Fig Island Lighthouse, the Bay of Savannah Light-vessel, Amelia Island Beacon.

Florida—St. John's River Beacon, Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse, not quite ready; Cape Florida Lighthouse, Pensacola Lighthouse and Beacons.

Alabama—Sand Island Lighthouse and Beacons, Mobile Lighthouse.

Mississippi—Round Island Lighthouse, Ship Island Lighthouse, Merrill's Shell Bank Lighthouse, St. Joseph's Island Lighthouse.

Louisiana—West Rigolets Lighthouse, Port Pontchartrain lighthouse, New Canal Lighthouse, Chandeleur Lighthouse, Pass L'Outre Lighthouse, South Pass Lighthouse, Southwest Pass Lighthouse, Head of Passes Lighthouse, Barataria Bay Lighthouse, Timballier Lighthouse, Ship Shoal Lighthouse, Southwest Reef Lighthouse, Shell Keys Lighthouse.

Texas—Sabine Pass Lighthouse, Bolivar Point Lighthouse, Padre Island Lighthouse, Point Isabel Lighthouse.

Above enumerated are sixty-nine stations.

There yet remain ninety-eight stations to be relighted, but many of them are only of slight importance to present commerce. The rule observed by the Board since the suppression of the rebellion is to relight the stations in the order of their importance as commerce seemed to demand. By act of Congress approved April 7, 1866, another appropriation of $160,000 to continue these operations was made, and the bill now before Congress contains an estimate of $200,000 for the same object for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1866. With this amount of money the Board hopes to be able to restore every one of the lights now unlighted. The high prices of materials and labor may interfere, and it will then become necessary to ask for a further appropriation. Of course the amounts stated will not serve to restore each of the light stations to its original condition, and the board has not attempted this, but simply to put up such structures as would admit of the exhibition of lights of the same power and characteristics as formerly; for instance, to restore the first order light at Sand Island to the condition in which it was before the war would have required at least eighty thousand dollars, which would have absorbed four-fifths of the amount appropriated. The Board consequently approved a cheaper and less enduring tower at a small proportion of the eighty thousand dollars, but still sufficient for a first order apparatus for a few years. In other words, the Board has endeavored to make the money appropriated go as far as possible. Very respectfully,

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

Spoken, &c.

Logan—brig, stndg. S., May 8, lat. 28, lon. 72 42.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, April 30, brig Centaur, for New-York next day; bark Jane Lithgow, do. in 4 ds.; schr. F. B. Fullson, for Boston in 4 days.

At Sagua, May 4, barks Stampede & Elba, for New-York in 3 dys.

At Trinidad de Cuba, April 28, bark Mary Bentley, ldg. for Philadelphia.

At Miragoane, April 28, Br. bark Helen Augusta, for New-York in 7 days.

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Best against Moths. Cheap! Efficient! Fragrant! Your apothecary has it.

HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Makers, Boston.

THE KEY TO COMFORTABLE CLEAN AND QUIET HOUSES. BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER BANDS exclude DUST, NOISE and ODOR—STOP the RATTLING of SASHES—and are warranted good for FIVE YEARS. Principal Depot, No. 644 Broadway, over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

A discount of 10 per cent. off all orders for the next sixty days.

CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of

ENGLISH VELVETS,

3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 wide, in NEW DESIGNS of the FINEST QUALITY.

ALSO, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

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GREEN WASH.

To residents, or owners of dwellings, hotels, factories, or buildings of any nature, having marble floors, mantles, doorways, steps, stoops of brown-stone, brick or marble, water-closets, sinks, old paint, or anything that has become greasy, dingy and filthy with green, or other putrescence and *cholera* food, can be made clean and bright as new, besides removing all tendency to sickness and disease or *cholera*.

OUR GREEN WASH

annihilates all putrid, from whatever cause. Being a disinfectant, it not only purifies the atmosphere, but destroys the cause of its impurity.

We can say little more than for those interested to call and see our very strong testimonials in its favor, from such gentlemen as Commodore Vanderbilt, the Hon. John Hecker, and others.

For sale by all druggists and grocers of note, the world around.

SHERMAN & CO.,
Zythumsarians,
No. 148 Chambers-st., N. Y.

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

MARVIN'S PATENT TRIUMPHANT.

Messrs. W. M. Bird & Co., Charleston, May 2, 1866:

Gentlemen: I feel it a duty I owe you to express my entire satisfaction in regard to Marvin's Safes, for which you are agents. They have proved all you have recommended. In the great fire on King-st., April 5, which destroyed "Robb's" block, and my entire stock of groceries and liquors, my books and papers were preserved in good condition, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of these safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public.

Respectfully yours, W. I. TRIM.

BOYS CLOTHING

A large and most complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS, (whole or in part,) BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.,

FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES,

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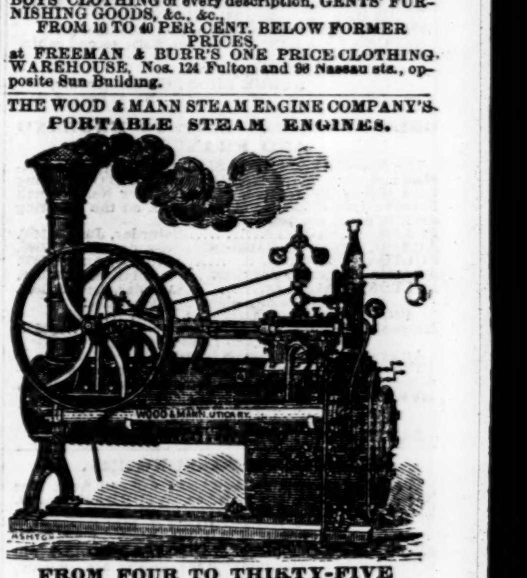
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Descriptive circulars, with price list, sent on application.

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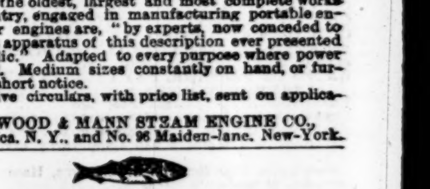

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In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

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TURKISH & RUSSIAN
MARBLE BATHS
25 EAST FOURTH ST. NY

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 333, May 17, 1866.
65, 13, 50, 11, 71, 37, 66, 64, 52, 73, 7, 57, 3.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 334, May 17, 1866.
74, 45, 40, 8, 5, 38, 68, 20, 57, 11, 13, 72.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 233, May 17, 1866.
58, 8, 40, 41, 74, 46, 69, 7, 48, 32, 13, 9, 42.
SHELBY—Class No. 234, May 17, 1866.
31, 60, 7, 18, 1, 46, 35, 4, 5, 49, 15, 69.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $27 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ALL PRIZES CASHED IN LEGAL LOTTERIES.—Circulars and drawings sent.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and all other legalized Lotteries; information given and circulars sent.
C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MATINEE CHORAL FESTIVAL
AT IRVING HALL.
Dr. CUTLER's Grand Choral Festival
OF 100 MEN AND BOYS
will be repeated for the last time
ON SATURDAY, MAY 19,
at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.
For sale at Irving Hall.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; best of references. Call for two days at No. 156 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MATINEE CHORAL FESTIVAL.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
THE CELEBRATED BARITONE,
WILL SING THE PART OF "ELIJAH,"
AT THE CHORAL FESTIVAL,
On SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock,
AT IRVING HALL.
Tickets 50 cents.

AFTERNOON CHORAL FESTIVAL.
100 MEN AND BOYS
AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Irving Hall.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COW AND CALF, weighing about 1,300 pounds. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

MATINEE CHORAL FESTIVAL
AT IRVING HALL.
DR. CUTLER'S GRAND CHORAL FESTIVAL—100 men and boys—SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 o'clock.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.